





## Government Parties Ratify Selection

## Joergensen to Take Over in Denmark Today

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The 80-member executive board of the Social Democratic party voted unanimously today to make Anker Joergensen, a self-educated trade union leader, Denmark's premier.

Outgoing Premier Jens Otto Krag, who stunned the nation yesterday by resigning only 12 hours after leading Denmark into the European Economic Community, announced approval of his successor after a 75-minute meeting at Christiansborg Palace, seat of the Folketing, Denmark's parliament.

Leaders of the five parliamentary parties met afterward and approved Mr. Joergensen's candidature as head of a minority government.

Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, the acting premier, told newsmen: "We shall go to the queen at 10 a.m. tomorrow and inform her of the change in leadership. Mr. Krag will hand in his resignation and then Anker Joergensen will present his credentials."

Mr. Joergensen smiled and said: "Yes, it looks as if I can get my dark blue suit out of the closet."

Mr. Joergensen said he had been flooded with telephone calls. Smiling broadly, he said, "A dock worker from Aarhus scolded me for leaving the trade union but I hope I convinced him it was for the best for all of us that I accept the new job."

A stocky, bearded man, Mr. Joergensen was orphaned at the age of 5 and dropped out of school when he was 14, but educated himself at his local library. He was elected to the Folketing as a left-wing representative of

his party in 1964 and in 1969 was voted leader of the 250,000 member Social and Metal Workers Union, one of the biggest and most powerful in Denmark.

Mr. Krag headed a government supported by the left-wing Socialist party against three center-right opposition parties, but the division was the narrowest possible, 89 to 88 seats.

Mr. Joergensen told newsmen before the executive board meeting that he realized the dangers of leading a minority government. "It might work or we might be toppled. What I hope to get is peace to obtain results after the drama and emotions of the referendum," he said.

"I realize a large number of

## Meeting Is Tomorrow

## IBM, Justice Dept. to Explore Settling 1969 Anti-Trust Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting at the department. While declining to say "that I believe anything will occur," Mr. Barr told the judge that the time has come for the government to "fish or cut bait." IBM and the department are to report the results of the conference to the court next Wednesday.

The department filed the suit on Jan. 17, 1969—the last business day of the Johnson administration. Pressure for such a suit had become intense five weeks earlier, when Control Data

Corp. filed a private anti-trust complaint for treble damages against IBM. The pressure increased on Jan. 3, 1969, when a similar suit against IBM was filed by Data Processing Financial & General Corp.

The government suit charged—and IBM denied—that the giant computer company had crowded competitors out of a booming market with policies and practices that violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

To shut out rivals in various segments of the industry, IBM, which had revenues in 1971 of \$8.3 billion, offered lump prices for packages including a computer system, "software" such as programming know-how, and related support services, the civil complaint said.

Another purportedly illegal practice cited in the complaint was that IBM went into market segments where serious competition was developing with certain general purpose digital computers for which it had "usually low profit expectations."

Echoing a complaint by Control Data, the government said that IBM had shut out smaller companies from potentially competitive markets by announcing to prospective customers that it would produce new models within a time frame it knew to be unrealistic.

IBM, in a statement on the day the suit was filed, termed the government's complaint "unwarranted." Ample evidence exists that the computer business is "open and strongly competitive," with 60 systems manufacturers and 4,000 companies engaged in computer-related enterprises, IBM said.

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## Welfare Plans To Be Tested

(Continued from Page 1)

by the House Ways and Means Committee.

It seemed unlikely that the bill would go much further in these final days of the congressional session. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., said that he did not think it would even reach the House floor for a vote.

However, politicians of both parties are actively courting Catholic voters this year, and more than 90 percent of the beneficiaries of the legislation would be Catholic families.

The Senate has voted to let the President decide, within limits, where to cut the \$30.5-billion appropriation bill for health, education and welfare programs which he vetoed in August.

By a 71-1 vote last night, the Senate passed an appropriation bill for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare carrying the same total funding as the vetoed bill—\$1.77 billion in excess of Mr. Nixon's budget requests.

After failing to override the veto, the House passed a new bill reduced by \$935 million, still \$858 million over administration recommendations.

The Senate version, which now goes to a House-Senate conference, would allow the President to withhold up to \$935 million in program funding, to match the new House total. He could select for himself which programs to cut, but none could be cut more than 10 percent.

The EEC executive said Mr. Wilson's handling of the Common Market issue had been wrong all along. Mr. Mansholt said he was not going to be intimidated by Mr. Wilson, adding that it is vital to say what one believes and to have free speech in a democracy.

James McCann, 21, a Catholic, and a fork lift driver, was found hooded and shot through the head near the strongly Protestant Bee Street. Many residents must have heard the shot which killed him. None would talk.

Police identified the other victim, found near the Catholic Falls Road, as Geoffrey Hamilton, 23, a Protestant bank clerk. They said Mr. Hamilton drew some journalists to the scene of a bomb explosion that ripped two Catholic pubs last night. Then he went to park his car and was not seen again until his body was discovered.

The Provisional wing of the IRA said tonight its men have assassinated five British Army intelligence agents this week, but the army was launching up four of the deaths.

Informed of the IRA statement, a British Army spokesman said: "Very interesting, but it never happened."

## Labor Backs Wilson Bid on Entry in EEC

## Endorses Demand For Renegotiation

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Socialist International. He represents the Dutch party as I represent the British party.

"I do not interfere in Dutch Socialist party conferences. If his purpose is to interfere with ours, then... a period of silence from him would be welcome."

The fears and doubts expressed in today's Labor debate, plus the closeness of the voting, emphasized again the strong undercurrent of reluctance about market entry felt by a large body of British opinion.

But many Labor members were confident tonight that the 10-year struggle over British entry would now gradually fade out, with resigned acquiescence replacing aggressive dissent.

Some delegates observed that many grass-roots Labor people were becoming thoroughly bored with the long years of disunion over the Common Market. Such delegates said they felt the time for wrangling had come to an end.

Only One Issue Seen

Mr. Wilson hinted at this when he said that the party was divided on one issue only—the Common Market.

Otherwise, he said, the party had an "aggressive unity." The party was on the attack against the Conservative government as it had not been for 20 years, he said.

He suggested that Labor could throw away a chance of forming the next government if it persisted in its Common Market feuding.

If the conference had repudiated the party's official line on Europe, it might have opened a major crisis within Labor and perhaps led Mr. Wilson to decide that the time had come for him to give up the leadership.

The opposition leader devoted much of his speech to a review of his record on the European issue. He firmly repudiated critics who contended that he had shifted his position on entry. Mr. Wilson asserted that he had been consistent throughout.

Critics' Charges

Critics have said that he once favored entry terms less favorable to Britain than the arrangement negotiated by the present Conservative government.

The Labor delegates, in other votes today, pledged a radical revision of Britain's relations with its American and European allies if a Labor party government regains power, the Associated Press reported.

They resolved to demand the removal of the U.S. Polaris submarine base from Holy Loch, Scotland, and of U.S. B-52 bomber bases from other parts of Britain. The A.P. said the delegates unanimously proclaimed their opposition to British possession of nuclear weapons, indicating a Labor-ruled Britain would, one-sidedly, abandon its role as a nuclear power.

(The convention, however, rejected a proposal calling for Britain's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although it endorsed as a main aim "the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.")

Mansholt-Wilson Feud

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP)—EEC Executive Committee President Mansholt tonight expanded virtually into a verbal brawl his dispute with Mr. Wilson over the Labor party's attitude toward British membership in the EEC.

Giving an interview here to Britain's commercial television channel, Mr. Mansholt insisted that he was not a civil servant and never had been one. "I am a politician," he said, adding that Mr. Wilson evidently did not know that in status the European commissioners are all independent political figures.

Defiantly, he said that if his remarks were seen as interference with the British Labor party, he would continue to interfere.

After all, he said, "the Labor party was interfering with the community."

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TOPSY-TURVY TOWERS—Two cores of the Torres de Colon seen against the Madrid skyline. Now that central service sections are up, floors will be added from the top down. Completion is expected in 1973.

## U.S. Southeast Asia Bombing In 1972 Already Tops 1971's

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—Bombs dropped by the United States in Southeast Asia in the first nine months of 1972 exceeded the tonnage dropped during all of the previous year, Pentagon statistics show.

Data obtained from the Defense Department disclosed that more than 800,000 tons of "air munitions" has been used over South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30, 1972, as compared with 763,160 tons during all of 1971.

The increase, Defense Department officials contended, resulted chiefly from stepped-up tactical air action over South Vietnam in support of Saigon's troops since the start of the Communist offensive last March 30, and from resumed systematic bombings of North Vietnam for the first time since 1968.

Up-to-date figures on United States air operations in Indochina were supplied by the Pentagon to the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and were then made available to The New York Times. Assessments by United States intelligence agencies last month emphasized, however, that while American air activities played a key role in blunting the Communist offensive in South Vietnam, the intensive bombings of the North have failed to interfere meaningfully with the flow of troops and supplies to the South.

Aggregate figures for the last seven and a half years showed that United States aircraft had launched 7,550,800 tons of bombs and other ordnance—rockets, cannon missiles and machine-gun fire—on Indochina between February, 1965, and Aug. 30, 1972.

## Shots Miss Ulster Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister of Northern Ireland, appealed today for an end to the "trail of silence" which surrounds 67 cold-blooded murders in the past six months. The latest two assassinations were discovered today, before the attempt on Mr. Craig's life.

"In the past 24 hours we have seen further examples of the depths to which the terrorist elements in Northern Ireland, can sink," Mr. Whitelaw said in a statement.

"It is perfectly clear that these killings, motivated as they appear to be either by sectarian feelings, extremist factions or by a criminal blood lust, have outraged the whole of this community."

"Gravest Obligation"

He said "murder gangs have no place in any civilized society." Those with any information, "however unimportant" it may seem to them, have the gravest obligation to make it available at once in order that we may see the perpetrators of these horrifying crimes brought to justice," Mr. Whitelaw said.

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## Maker of Cloud-Seed Device Sues U.S. on Indochina Use

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—In a largely unnoticed lawsuit filed here more than three weeks ago, a manufacturer of cloud-seeding equipment is suing the United States for using its devices for rainmaking in Indochina in violation of its patent rights.

The suit seeks to open the Defense Department's closely held records regarding "the procedures and structures used in the weather modification programs to determine the scope of infringement."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last April 18 that the Defense Department had not conducted any rainmaking activities over North Vietnam. On July 3, The New York Times reported the clandestine seeding of clouds over North and South Vietnam and Laos, quoting both civilian and military sources in the government.

Then, at a press conference on July 6, Mr. Laird was again asked about seeding operations. He repeated his denial concerning military operations over North Vietnam and declined comment on possible rainmaking operations elsewhere.

Bernard A. Power, president of Weather Engineering Corp. of Canada, Ltd., and its American subsidiary, Weather Engineering Corp. of America, estimated that 1.9 million of its patented explosive silver iodide devices have been produced for use in Southeast Asia.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Power said from his office in Montreal that the company was due an estimated \$95 million for "full recovery of profits" for the devices he said had cost \$50 each.

He said the estimate was based on the area involved, which he said he thought to be the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The use of the devices covered the period from 1967 to the present, he said.

The suit contends that in December, 1966, the company officers had contacted Walt W. Rostow, who at the time was special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, and that Mr. Rostow referred them to Col. Robert M. Ginsburgh of the Air Force, who was on Mr. Rostow's staff and now is a major general in charge of Air Force public information.

The suit alleges that in December, 1966, Mr. Power and Dwight S. Copp, Washington representative of the company, met with Col. Ginsburgh and disclosed the details of a plan

## Gierek Continues Visit in France

LYONS, France, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek today visited major industrial installations here and hailed fast-developing Franco-Polish economic cooperation which could run into hundreds of millions of francs in the next decade.

Mr. Gierek, who discussed a 10-year trade pact with President Georges Pompidou in Paris on Monday and yesterday, flew to Lyons today to tour one of France's largest industrial areas.

Mr. Gierek is scheduled to have more talks in Paris with Mr. Pompidou tomorrow.

The trade pact, which Mr. Gierek has said would be designed to put relations between the two countries on a new basis, is due to be signed in Paris tomorrow by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mirko Jazdzewski, the head of the Polish state planning board.

## Mrs. Binh Returns

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister, returned today from a five-day visit to Sweden where she attended with Premier Olof Palme a rally condemning the American role in Vietnam.

She said the Swedish government had agreed to give the Viet Cong 10 million kronor (\$2.07 million) in aid.

## Bonn Bars Arab Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

the Palestinian terrorists who assaulted the Israeli quarters in the Olympic Village four weeks ago had tried to telephone Mr. Frang's apartment on Sept. 5.

Mr. Blaufeld said that detectives had turned up material in Mr. Frang's apartment indicating that he had helped plan Arab actions against the embassies of Israel and Lebanon in Bonn. The expelled Palestinian was also said to have worked for the office of the Arab League in Bonn, which has a quasi-diplomatic status here.

In announcing the ban on the Palestinian organizations, Mr. Genscher took pains to describe West Germany's "generous" treatment of Arabs, particularly Palestinians, in the recent past. He pointed out that the federal government has given scholarships money to "hundreds" of Palestinian students since the 1957 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Genscher said the prohibition was justified by the discovery of material showing the two organizations had determined "to act conspiratorially" in West Germany and "to use violent means."

## WEATHER

	O	F
ALGERIE	12	59
AMSTERDAM	12	54
ANKARA	22	72
ATHENS	20	68
BEIRUT	20	68
BELGRADE	12	54
BELIN	11	52
BOMBAY	12	55
BUDAPEST	9	48
CAIRO	22	72
CASABLANCA	20	68
COPENHAGEN	12	54
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72
DELHI	12	55
EDINBURGH	12	54
GENEVA	12	54
HAMBURG	12	54
HARBIN	22	72
HONG KONG	22	72
ISTANBUL	12	54
JAKARTA	22	72
LA PAZ	22	72
LONDON	12	54
LYONS	12	54
MADRID	22	72
MILAN	12	54
MOSCOW	22	72
MUNICH	12	54
NEW YORK	12	54
NICE	12	54
PARIS	12	54
PRAGUE	12	54
ROME	12	54
SOFIA	12	54
STOCKHOLM	12	54
TAIPEI	22	72
TOKYO	22	72
VIENNA	12	54
WASHINGTON	12	54
ZURICH	12	54

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. cities 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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## Agnew Hints at Developments in Vietnam Peace Efforts

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 4 (AP). — Vice President Agnew hinted today that developments in Vietnam peace efforts are "in the air."

At a Republican rally in Fort Wayne, Ind., Mr. Agnew denounced as "bleeding hearts" a handful of Vietnam Veterans against the War who turned up to protest the U.S. bombing policy.

"Stop tearing your own country apart and recognize your enemy," he declared.

Later, in Great Falls, Mr. Agnew said that while "I have

nothing to report," he does know "something I can't relate" concerning recent diplomatic moves over the war, including the travels of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

"All I can tell you is that Dr. Kissinger is working tirelessly night and day to accomplish a settlement of the conflict," said the Vice President. "Whether anything comes out of it or not, we'll have to wait."

Mr. Agnew later added, however, that "it's perfectly obvious" that the Soviet Union "wants to see this war ended just as much as the United States does."

Not in a Position

But Russia "is not in a position to suddenly reverse itself via its commitments to North Vietnam... because that would cause them to lose the same kind of diplomatic credibility that we would lose if we walked out on the South Vietnamese," Mr. Agnew said.

In a speech to Republicans, backers at a high school gymnasium later in the evening, Mr. Agnew said that the administration's initiatives in armistice mean "cash in the pockets of American farmers," whereas such sales were on the decline before President Nixon took office.

Mr. Agnew focused on the President's environmental program, saying that a Democratic Congress had acted on only six of 31 legislative proposals.

At Fort Wayne, Mr. Agnew was interrupted during his remarks to a traffic-stopping crowd by the shouts: "How many bombs did you drop today?"



A ONE, AND A TWO... Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver leading a street band during campaign appearance in a black area of Philadelphia.

## McGovern Assails Nixon on Law and Order

By William Greider

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (WP). — The "law and order" rhetoric which has hounded Democrats in national political campaigns in recent years was turned inside out yesterday by the Democratic presidential nominee—and aimed back at Republicans who preach it.

Sen. George McGovern, addressing a roomful of friendly civic and political leaders in Manhattan, spelled out his own five-point program for curbing street crime in America.

The South Dakota senator told them that the "law and order" myth usually blames Democrats for not caring about violent crime or even having more concern for the rights of criminals than for their victims.

"Nothing is further from reality," Sen. McGovern insisted. "Mr. Nixon and his administration are responsible in part for this myth so they can mask a record of astounding failure in the field of crime behind a veil of 'law and order' rhetoric which grows more strident as the muggings and murders and rapes in our cities continue to rise."

Under Mr. Nixon, Sen. McGovern said, serious crimes have increased by 30 percent. The number of people addicted to hard drugs has doubled in the last four years, he added, and addicts

account for 80 percent of street crime.

"And I want to ask who has really been 'permissive' toward crime," Sen. McGovern said. "I say it is those who thwarted gun control and refused to take the Saturday Night Special out of the hands of the potential killer. I say that Mr. Nixon has been permissive in not stopping the flow of drugs from the Golden Triangle [in Indochina] where military dictators friendly to the administration profit from and protect the international drug traffic."

Sen. McGovern's own prescription for reducing crime includes cutting off aid to any nations of Southeast Asia which permit heroin traffic to the United States—the same governments which receive the U.S. military assistance that the senator also opposes.

He also proposed to spend \$30 million for high-intensity street lighting in downtown areas where street crime flourishes. An example of its effectiveness, Sen. McGovern said, is Washington, D.C., where crime was reduced by 30 percent in some areas after the high-pressure vapor lighting was added.

Later in his campaign day, Sen. McGovern found a crowd of 35,000 to 40,000 gathered in Boston's post office square to hear him speak. Among the notables on the platform were former Speaker of the

House John McCormack, the retired Boston congressman, and former Sen. Eugene McCarthy. Concerning foreign programs, the senator's national campaign manager, Lawrence F. O'Brien, announced that Sen. McGovern is planning a nationwide television talk next Tuesday to spell out his 90-day plan to end the war.

The Democratic presidential candidate's half-hour address will climax a concerted effort by the senator and a nationwide supporting cast of Democratic governors, senators and campaign workers next Monday to warn against a second term for President Nixon.

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia today Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver declared that a McGovern administration would convert the State Department "from a passive handmaiden of the military pursuit of power to a true ministry of peace."

Mr. Shriver also criticized the Nixon administration for what he called its foreign policy failures in Vietnam, India-Pakistan, Africa, Latin America, and throughout the world.

Under President Nixon, he said, the nation has a "weak" secretary of state in William F. Rogers, whom Mr. Shriver called a man "who acquiesces silently in military solutions and who emerges only to demand his office by engaging in cheap political attacks."

## Nader Sees Constitutional Crisis

## Congress Is Said to Abdicate Power to President, Business

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP). — Ralph Nader said yesterday that his study of Congress "shows convincingly we are in the midst of a grave constitutional crisis" because Congress is giving its constitutional powers away to committee chairmen, the executive bureaucracy and special-interest groups.

At a news conference to unveil the first part of his current study of Congress, a \$1.95 paperback book called "Who Runs Congress—The President, Big Business or You?", Mr. Nader, the consumer-rights advocate, concluded that the President and business control Congress.

Asked if President Nixon was unduly sympathetic to big corporations, Mr. Nader said: "This administration is not sympathetic to corporations, it is indentured to corporations."

He charged that the Nixon administration was easily "the most corrupt in history" but said he was not calling for the President's removal because that would be "like replacing the rose on the top of a trash heap."

The corruption goes all the way down to the bottom of the bureaucracy, he said, and unless citizens became aroused, removing the President would change nothing.

Mr. Nader suggested that Congress might win back its lost power from the executive branch and special-interest groups by reforming itself. He called for a special session of Congress to enact reform at the regular session's end in 1973.

Changes are needed, Mr. Nader said, in committee jurisdiction, seniority, secrecy, rules, campaign finance, disclosure of interest groups, absenteeism, staff and information systems.

Reforming themes put forth in the paperback, which contains critical assessments of some of the most powerful men in Congress, Mr. Nader said:

• Special interests control Congress through campaign contributions and lobbying, which provides the kind of information on a bill Congress members and their staffs "cannot produce or criticize."

• Congress is deficient and in the middle of the 19th century as far as facilities and techniques are concerned. "The only computer on Capitol Hill puts out the payroll, while the federal [executive] bureaucracy has 4,000 computers at its service."

• Congressmen waste time by

providing personal service to their constituents when they should be overseeing and legislating instead. Mr. Nader estimated that 30 percent of a member's time is spent on cases for constituents.

• Congress is ruled by archaic procedures and autocratic committee chairmen; it permits too many closed hearings and operates under rules that frustrate its democratic intentions.

The book, written by three of Mr. Nader's most trusted assistants, is intended to whet interest for the rest of the study. Still to come are 488 profiles of members of Congress, which are to be released around Oct. 15, studies on each committee and a series of volumes on such topics as conflict of interest in Congress and campaign financing.

## FAA to Probe McGovern's Turn At Jet's Controls

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP). — The Federal Aviation Administration said today that it is investigating published reports that Democratic presidential candidate Sen. George McGovern was allowed to take over the controls of a jet airliner in flight.

The FAA said that it has received from an airline pilot a newspaper clipping saying that Sen. McGovern, a World War II bomber pilot, was allowed at the controls of a Boeing-727 on a recent flight from New York to Sioux City, Iowa.

The Rocky Mountain News, in Denver, also reported that a United Air Lines pilot faced disciplinary action for allowing the senator to pose for photographs at the controls of a chartered jet on a New York-Washington flight.

A spokesman for United said that its pilot was admonished for allowing Sen. McGovern to sit at the controls of the chartered plane. The airline said that while the senator was in the cockpit against FAA regulations, the co-pilot handled the controls.

The FAA said that the pilot who sent in the clipping asked whether the pilot of Sen. McGovern's plane was violating regulations against allowing a person unqualified as a jet pilot to control a jet aircraft.

## Taxpayers Buy New Heat System For Nixon Manor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP). — Replacement of the heating system at President Nixon's seaside residence in San Clemente, Calif., was paid for with taxpayers' money because the previous system was "in such a condition that it was a threat to the President's safety," a Secret Service spokesman said yesterday.

He would not specify what was the matter with the previous system, or what kind of system it was. He said he did not want it to appear that the agency was favoring any particular type of heating system. The new system is electric.

Use of some \$13,500 in public funds to replace the system was reported yesterday by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. He said the work was done while laborers were converting an adjacent Coast Guard station into a government office complex to serve the Western White House. He said no one noticed that the government took care of the installation of the new system in the Nixon private home.

The Secret Service said the government paid for the replacement because "We were the ones that urged the system be changed over."

## The Kremlin Coyly Comes Near To Endorsing Nixon's Re-Election

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (WP). — The Soviet leadership reportedly came very close today to endorsing President Nixon for re-election.

The near-endorsement came this morning from President Nikolai V. Podgorny, according to the chairman of President Nixon's Council on Environmental Quality, Russell E. Train.

Mr. Podgorny met with Mr. Train for 90 minutes. "He told me that he looked forward to working with President Nixon for several more years," Mr. Train—sporting a Nixon campaign button—reported with a grin.

Mr. Podgorny also asked Mr. Train to convey personal regards to Mr. Nixon from himself, Soviet party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, his colleagues in the ruling triumvirate here.

Mr. Podgorny may not have intended his remark for public consumption, but his attitude seems to reflect a general Soviet sympathy for Mr. Nixon's campaign.

The Soviet press has written almost nothing favorable about Sen. George McGovern, although his stands on many issues seem closer to stated Soviet positions than do Mr. Nixon's. Soviet papers have barely reported the corruption accusations that the Democrats are making against the Nixon administration.

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## Americans: President Nixon deserves your support.

## No matter where you are.

Whether you're in Paris, Rome, London—or wherever—you can cast a ballot in the important upcoming election.

President Nixon deserves your support because he has introduced and applied common sense to a foreign policy that aims for nothing short of a permanent peace and a completely secure America.

He visited Peking in February of this year where he made a start toward improving relations between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China. It ended 23 years of hostility between the two countries.

He went to Moscow in May where he negotiated agreements with the Soviet Union on nuclear strategic arms limitation.

He has called a halt to the "crisis diplomacy" of the 1960's—and has worked hard to reduce tension in such troubled areas as the Middle East.

The Nixon Doctrine has given our allies the reality of self-reliance, and will continue to help our allies help themselves.

But even as the President has traveled the world for peace he has maintained that true peace can only be achieved through strength. Thus he has kept up America's military guard and has refused to do anything which would weaken our NATO allies.

At home, the President has fought inflation, drug abuse and crime in the streets. He has created 3 million new jobs, and has proposed to Congress a Federal Revenue Sharing plan to reduce the heavy burden of property taxes.

This is why Americans everywhere need President Nixon—now more than ever.

### Here's how to vote for President Nixon:

To determine your state's requirements for absentee voting contact the Committee for the Re-election of the President nearest you.

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## President Nixon. Now more than ever.

Not recommended—printed and sold for by the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

## Two Win Suit On Arrests in Peace Protest

D.C. Judge Assails  
Seizure of Innocents

By Lawrence Meyer  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—Two innocent passersby arrested in police sweeps during anti-war demonstrations here last year were awarded \$9,000 in civil damages yesterday by a judge who severely criticized police tactics in his ruling.

Judge Gerhard Gesell, awarding the first civil damages in litigation growing out of the 1971 May Day demonstrations here, said that constitutional guarantees of citizens' rights "must be jealously safeguarded," particularly "in times of stress and strain."

He awarded the two men \$3,000 each in compensatory damages, \$500 each in punitive damages and a total of \$9,000 in legal fees.

In ruling for the two men, who were among the 2,000 persons arrested on May 3, 1971, Judge Gesell rejected the argument that the demonstrations had presented police with an emergency situation and that those circumstances should be taken into account.

"The court," the judge said, "does not feel that it should take into account in any way the circumstances prevailing in the community at the time. The constitutional protections that are available to citizens of this country are protections which must be jealously safeguarded and the appropriate time to safeguard them particularly is in times of stress and strain."

"Not Protected"  
"They were not protected here by the authorities and there is nothing in the circumstances of the arrest which led the court to feel there was an emergency condition confronting the police at the point where these arrests were made that would in any way have justified the conduct of the police officers."

Of the more than 13,000 persons arrested during the 1971 May Day demonstrations, only a handful were ever brought to criminal-court trial.

In the civil suit decided yesterday, two Labor Department employees, Peter Roberts and Dennis Lieberman, testified that they were wearing no anti-war buttons or other symbols when stopped by a policeman.

They told him they were going to work and showed Labor Department identification, the testified, and the officer replied: "My mistake, gentlemen," or words similar to that, and let them go on.

About 10 to 15 seconds later Mr. Roberts testified, the same policeman and another one "grabbed both of us and started pushing us." When Mr. Roberts and Mr. Lieberman asked the officers what they were doing, one responded: "The sergeant said to arrest everybody." Neither man was allowed to make a telephone call until more than 17 hours after their arrests.

The action by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Lieberman is only one of perhaps 40 suits filed charging false arrest in the May Day police sweeps. Two suits are known to have been filed on behalf of 35 persons seeking damages.

## Explosion Rips Palestinian HQ In Paris Store

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—A small explosive charge ripped off the door and damaged part of the store front of the Palestine book shop here early today.

The shop specializes in works on liberation movements throughout the world and pro-Palestinian literature. The shop is also used as a headquarters for Palestinian organizations.

Police said that a Jewish group calling itself Massada claimed responsibility for the blast, which caused no injuries.

Shelves inside the shop were knocked down and many of the books in stock, mostly on political subjects, were damaged.

Police found a cardboard sign inscribed with the Hebrew letters Massada on the windshield of a car near the book shop. Massada is believed to be a rightist Jewish organization.

Police said that it was apparently the first time a Jewish group staged an attack in France.

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Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.



ONE AMONG MANY—An anti-Marxist high school student being arrested Tuesday during a protest march in Santiago, Chile. The students were demonstrating against the 48-hour closing of a radio station opposed to President Salvador Allende. Police used tear gas and water cannon, and arrested 144 students.

## Reaction Seen to Arrest of American Major

## U.S. Cancels Syrian UN Delegate's Visa

By William J. Coughlin

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## Russians Less Aware Than Americans

U.S. Environment Official  
Tours Soviet Pollution Areas

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A top American environment official who has just finished a 10-day tour of the Soviet Union said today that the Russians are less conscious of pollution and less sophisticated about dealing with it than Americans.

But he praised the Soviet Union's efforts in the field, and noted that "they do have an opportunity to start doing something about environmental problems at an earlier point [in their economic development] than we had."

The official was Russell E. Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, who toured several remote parts of the country after successfully negotiating a Soviet-American agreement on exchanges in the field of environmental protection.

Mr. Train was the first American ever to visit one of the most controversial factories in the Soviet Union, a giant cellulose plant on the edge of Lake Baikal, one of the largest bodies of fresh water in the world. The factory has been sharply criticized in the Soviet press for excessively polluting the lake.

Mr. Train and his delegation of four other Americans had a complete tour of the factory's treatment facilities for the large quantity of dirty wastes it produces. They even drank the polluted effluent at the end of the treatment process, just before it was to go back into the lake.

Conscientious Effort  
In a written report on his trip, Mr. Train said he thought "it was a mistake to locate the plant on Lake Baikal in the first place." But once it was there, "The Soviet government appears to be making a conscientious effort to avoid damage to the lake."

He also noted, however, that "the setting of standards [for cleanliness] on the basis of protecting the drinking safety of the water for humans would have little or no relevance to protecting the unique ecosystem of the lake, which has evolved around a much purer quantity of water."

The influential weekly newspaper Literary Gazette apparently agrees with Mr. Train. It has been blisteringly critical of anti-pollution measures around Baikal, and of the cellulose factory in particular.

The situation was "amazing," Literary Gazette said. After a "stunting-up period of at least five years" in which the factory was supposed to get its treatment facilities in order—after which "one could expect the planned level of cleanliness"—the new, lower standards were approved, and "suddenly the cleaning [of effluent] was thrown back... beyond any logic, not to zero, but beyond zero to some special 'minus' level."

The director of the factory, Alexander M. Senchenko, told Mr. Train that the anti-pollution measures there were successful. The same Mr. Senchenko was personally criticized by Literary Gazette. He was quoted by the paper as saying, "Don't worry. The lake's capacity for cleaning itself is colossal."

Mr. Train observed that his trip had taught him that the struggle between industry and ecology in the Soviet Union was "very similar" to that contest in the United States.

The U.S. delegation also visited Leningrad and Yakutsk, a city of 100,000 that is built on permafrost that is more than a thousand feet thick in north-west Siberia. Exchanges of information about life in these conditions (similar to those found in northern Alaska) will go on under the new Soviet-American agreement.

Mr. Train's group was also the first American delegation to see a game preserve at Barguzin, more than a thousand square miles in area. This Siberian preserve was established in 1915 to save the Barguzin sable. It now contains wildlife of many kinds. Mr. Train was told that only about a thousand Soviet citizens visit the preserve each year.

Everywhere he went, Mr. Train said, Soviet hospitality was overwhelming, "and there were always a lot of toasts."

This morning Mr. Train saw Nikolai N. Podgorny, the Soviet president, for 90 minutes. Mr. Podgorny was "fairly familiar" with the new Soviet-American ecology agreement, Mr. Train said, and he talked at length in general terms about the importance of protecting the environment.

Mr. Train left Moscow this evening and is due back in Washington tomorrow.



WET WELCOME—Shirley Jones of Denver, a student at a college in Jacksonville, Fla., was met by a flood on her first day there. A three-inch rain Tuesday left deep puddles and police had their busiest day of the year with car accidents.

## Gives Assurance to Waldheim

## No Harm to Overstaying Asians, Amin Says

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today assured United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that any noncitizen Asians who fall to leave Uganda by his Nov. 8 deadline will not be maltreated or oppressed.

He made no reference to an earlier announcement that non-citizen Asians who remain here after the deadline would be held in military camps.

However it was thought that this possibility was not ruled out by Gen. Amin's exclusion of maltreatment and oppression.

Earlier in the day Uganda radio denied that the 44-year-old president had told President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire in their talks here earlier this week that he would extend his deadline for expulsion of the Asians.

A report that the president had agreed on an extension was issued by the Zaire news agency, AZAP, in Kinshasa last night.

In a letter to Mr. Waldheim, broadcast by Radio Uganda today, Gen. Amin said, "It is not my intention or that of the government to maltreat or oppress any noncitizen Asian who might have failed to meet the deadline."

Gen. Amin also announced he was calling off a planned meeting with President Mobutu and President Gregoire Kayibanda of Rwanda, due to have taken place in the eastern Zaire town of Bukavu Oct. 27.

He said the Defense Council,

Lawsuit on Death  
Of Audie Murphy

DENVER, Oct. 4 (AP).—The widow and two children of American war hero and actor Audie Murphy filed a \$10 million suit in federal court yesterday against the owners of the airplane in which Mr. Murphy died.

In the suit, filed against Colorado Aviation, Inc., American Western Plastics Corp. and Telstar, Inc., Pamela Opal Lee Murphy and her two sons, Terry Michael Murphy and James Shannon Murphy, charge that the Aero Commander airplane was "so negligently and unlawfully piloted" that it crashed into Brushy Mountain near Roanoke, Va., on May 28, 1971. Five other men in the plane with Mr. Murphy were also killed in the crash.

the top armed-forces body here, had asked him not to leave the country "because of the situation now prevailing in Uganda."

Gen. Amin said he is "busy commanding the Uganda armed forces as there is a threat of an invasion of Uganda by Britain, India, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia and two other countries."

According to Radio Uganda, Gen. Amin said he has agreed to meet President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, with Presidents Mobutu, Sekou Touré of Guinea and Abidjo of Cameroon present as observers.

## Peace Talks

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of Tanzania and Uganda opened their long-awaited peace talks here today on the crisis which arose over last month's unsuccessful invasion of Uganda from Tanzania.

The Uganda delegation, according to reports, is demanding Tanzania admit involvement in training and equipping the invaders and immediate removal from Tanzania of Ugandan ex-President Milton Obote, the reports said.

New Fighting  
Reported on  
Yemens' LineSana Says Aden's  
Forces Shell Towns

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The border war between the two Yemens has flared up again, according to North Yemeni Information Minister Ahmad Dahmash, quoted by the Middle East News Agency today.

In a dispatch from Sana, capital of North Yemen, the agency quoted Mr. Dahmash as saying yesterday: "Southern Yemeni forces are still shelling the cities of the republic along the border despite the fact Democratic (Southern) Yemen has requested a cease-fire."

Earlier yesterday, a North Yemeni military spokesman said that seven days of fighting had subsided and the border was calm after Southern troops evacuated the Northern town of Qataba.

There were no immediate reports of the situation along the border today.

## 100 Reported Killed

Mr. Dahmash said that more than 100 persons were killed and hundreds wounded in the attack on Qataba, which the North Yemeni forces captured after a 15-hour air and artillery bombardment Sunday.

Southern officials denied ever flying planes against Qataba or seizing the town and called for a cease-fire—a call that the Northerners then rejected "until Qataba is freed."

In a statement released by the Southern Yemeni Embassy in Beirut, the Aden regime today accused the North of making false accusations that foreign pilots were flying its aircraft on bombing missions as a pretext to expel foreign advisers.

Beirut newspapers have quoted official Sana sources as saying the government was planning to expel Soviet military advisers because Soviet pilots flew warplanes for Southern Yemen in the latest fighting.

A North Yemeni official said that the South was using "foreign" pilots, but he did not specify their nationality.

## 5 Workers Electrocutd

MADRID, Oct. 4 (AP).—Five workers were electrocuted yesterday when a crane they were handling hit a high tension cable outside Arganda, near here.

Germans Deny Ex-Official  
Was Gestapo Chief in Paris

HANNOVER, West Germany, Oct. 4 (AP).—A check of the personnel file of Heinrich Illers, accused by Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld of being Nazi Gestapo chief for Paris, does not support Mrs. Klarsfeld's charges.

This was announced today by Kurt Partsch, social minister for Lower Saxony, who began preliminary investigations for possible disciplinary proceedings against Mr. Illers.

Mrs. Klarsfeld, who has led a private hunt for alleged Nazi war criminals, said at a Bonn press conference yesterday that Mr. Illers was "solely responsible" for a deportation shipment of 2,168 prisoners on July 2, 1944, during which 536 died of hunger and other causes.

## Retired Last Friday

Mr. Illers retired last Friday as Senate president—a chief judge—of West Germany's Lower Saxony Court for Social Affairs. He left office a year before the normal retirement age of 65 for personal reasons.

Mr. Partsch said the file showed Mr. Illers joined the National

Socialist party in 1933 and became a soldier in 1939. From 1942 to 1944, Mr. Illers served in Paris, first with the security police and later at the office of the "Reichsführer SS," Mr. Partsch stated.

In 1949 Mr. Illers was de-Nazified in Brunswick and released without any professional restrictions, Mr. Partsch said. Mr. Illers has been responsible for war victims' affairs at the State Social Court in Celle since 1953.

## Klarsfeld Out on Bail

BONN, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Serge Klarsfeld, a French Jew arrested here in connection with the attempted kidnapping last year of an alleged Nazi war criminal, was released on bail in Cologne overnight after spending only a few hours in police custody.

Mr. Klarsfeld said he was released on 15,000 marks bail but did not actually have to deposit anything, as the court halved the 30,000 mark bail paid last year by his wife, Beate, after her arrest on suspicion of being involved in the kidnapping attempt.

Hungary Nudges  
Yugoslavia in  
Chess Olympiad

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Hungary narrowed Yugoslavia's lead yesterday to one point over a 16-nation field in the race for the gold medal at the 20th chess Olympiad.

Midway through the seventh round in the finals, Hungary led Czechoslovakia, 2-1, to total 18.5 points in 37 games. Yugoslavia, leading Argentina, 1.5-0.5, had compiled 19.5 points and had two adjourned games from yesterday's round.

The Soviet Union, defending gold medalist, held a 2.5-0.5 lead over Sweden and stood firm in its third-place position in the standings.

The United States, which has not won a match since its first final-round victory over Sweden, led Spain, 2-1. U.S. first-board player Lubomir Kavalek defeated Arturo Pomar, and Americans Arthur Bisguier and William Martz took draws with Antonio Medina and Roman Toran.

A fourth game in the U.S.-Spain series was not yet completed. The United States is tenth in standings among the 16-team finals group.

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## On Truth and Taxes

Ah, so. Throughout the month of September the White House assured all the world that President Nixon would never ask for another tax increase. That sweeping guarantee covered not only this year, but the next four. When this newspaper politely suggested that the promise was composed in equal parts of fraud and malice, the White House grew surly and abusive in its efforts to correct us. It seems like only yesterday.

But times have changed, evidently. Now it is October and the same White House is pressing Congress to enact a draconian limit on spending as "insurance" against the tax increases that suddenly loom ahead of us.

On Sept. 7 the President's assistant for domestic affairs, John D. Ehrlichman, told a press conference, "The President will not ask for any higher taxes, period." On Oct. 2 the same Mr. Ehrlichman said, at a similar press conference, "There are basically only three ways to avoid higher taxes." The first two were congressional abstinence, of which he saw few signs this year, and presidential vetoes which, we will gratuitously note, are usually attached to the wrong bills. In any event, only the third way, a firm spending limit, seems this month to offer Mr. Ehrlichman much hope of saving the country from the higher taxes which we were told last month we were entirely safe from in any event.

The reason for the administration's sudden turnabout is obvious. It is the nature of this

administration to seize each tactical advantage as it appears, with no regard for consistency and candor. Last December's tax cut has left a large hole in the budget that will, sooner or later, have to be filled. In early spring, the administration began hinting heavily that the deficit was all the work of a spendthrift and uncontrollable Congress. That was the general theme until late summer but, when Sen. McGovern proposed in August to raise the tax rates on capital gains, Mr. Nixon saw an opportunity to score a point. He had Mr. Ehrlichman make his absurd statement that a second Nixon administration would never ask for a tax increase. Now that the public attention has left the McGovern tax proposal, the President has swung back to his basic tactic of setting up the Democrats in Congress to take the responsibility for the fiscal difficulties ahead.

The Democratic leaders of Congress are now quarrelling among themselves over the President's reiterated demands for the spending limit bill. The decent and straightforward thing would be simply to tell the United States that, with the recovery of the economy, it is richer than ever and well able to pay higher taxes to meet its public responsibilities. But that is, apparently, too much for the voters to bear. While Mr. Nixon and the congressional Democrats agree on nothing else, they can agree on that much.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Raid on Election Reform

President Lyndon B. Johnson once said that federal statutes regulating the collection and expenditure of political money were "more loophole than law." The new Federal Election Campaign Act which went into effect only five months ago was a major corrective effort.

But already the unions and corporations which were comfortable with the old status quo are busily at work subverting the new law. With one vote to spare, the House of Representatives has scissored a huge new loophole for the convenience of these special interests.

The House-passed measure exempts unions and corporations from Section 611, which makes it a crime for anyone holding a government contract to provide a campaign contribution "directly or indirectly" to any party or candidate. Many unions are technically government contractors because they receive grants to administer manpower training and other federal programs.

Section 611 has actually been in effect since 1940 and was only carried over in the new law but like many other provisions of federal electoral law had been genially

ignored. It ceased to be a dead letter earlier this year when Common Cause won a court suit against an aerospace contractor on the ground that the firm's management of a political fund collected from its employees constituted an "indirect" contribution—which is putting it mildly.

Despite a public pledge by House Speaker Albert and Rep. Ford, the minority leader, that no amendment to the new election law would be permitted without prior public hearings, this proposed change was slipped on the consent calendar a few days ago.

The bill won the two-thirds majority required under the consent procedure because many Republicans want to keep corporate money flowing and many Democrats want to keep union money flowing. But it is long past time for both parties to move toward reliance upon individual contributors and away from huge funds assembled under either corporate or union auspices. The public looks to the Senate to defend the integrity of election reform and not yield to this outrageous, sly and cynical raid on the law by the loophole seekers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The UN in Namibia

The appointment of a United Nations representative for Namibia (South-West Africa) with the consent of the South African government is an interesting experiment well worth trying. In selecting a veteran diplomat from Switzerland, a country that is not a member of the United Nations, Secretary-General Waldheim was clearly going out of his way to avoid giving offense to Pretoria.

Alfred Escher can thus go quietly about his UN assignment of trying to bring about "self-determination and independence" for Namibia's 750,000 people, free of the embarrassment that would come if his own government were having to take a stand on this issue in the General Assembly or Security Council. He nonetheless will have to function under highly restrictive rules.

It is annoying that Mr. Escher's headquarters will be in New York rather than Namibia, and he evidently must clear each visit with South Africa, which has never owned the country and whose League of Nations mandate over the territory was vacated by the United Nations six years ago.

In these circumstances it is imperative that, once inside the country, Mr. Escher have complete freedom to go anywhere and to confer with whomever he chooses—for example, the deputy leader of the black South-West African People's Organization who is currently under a banning order by South African authorities. It is on the questions of freedom of movement and access to people that the value of Mr. Escher's experiment will be judged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Decisions in Denmark

Europe has won a battle, but has not yet won the war. The vote of the Danish electorate in favor of joining the Common Market is perfectly clear cut and enough to satisfy both the requirements of Danish law and the wishes of the supporters of the Market in that country and elsewhere. But it does not wipe out the defeat administered to the EEC cause less than two weeks ago by the electors of Norway. Beyond that, the two-to-one majority in Denmark is a good deal less than it would have been a few years ago.

—From the Financial Times (London).

The Danish decision to join the European Economic Community has been given added

drama by Jens Otto Krag's resignation as premier. To retire at this moment is to conclude a distinguished political career with a flourish. It must also puzzle a good many people in Denmark and throughout the Community who had been expecting him to lead his country into the EEC next January. But his departure, sudden though it is, will neither put Danish membership in doubt nor change the policies Denmark can be expected to pursue within the Community. Mr. Krag has personal reasons for wishing to leave office now that the referendum has been won, and his resignation does not affect the significance of the national decision which may come to be seen as something of a landmark in the history of Western Europe.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

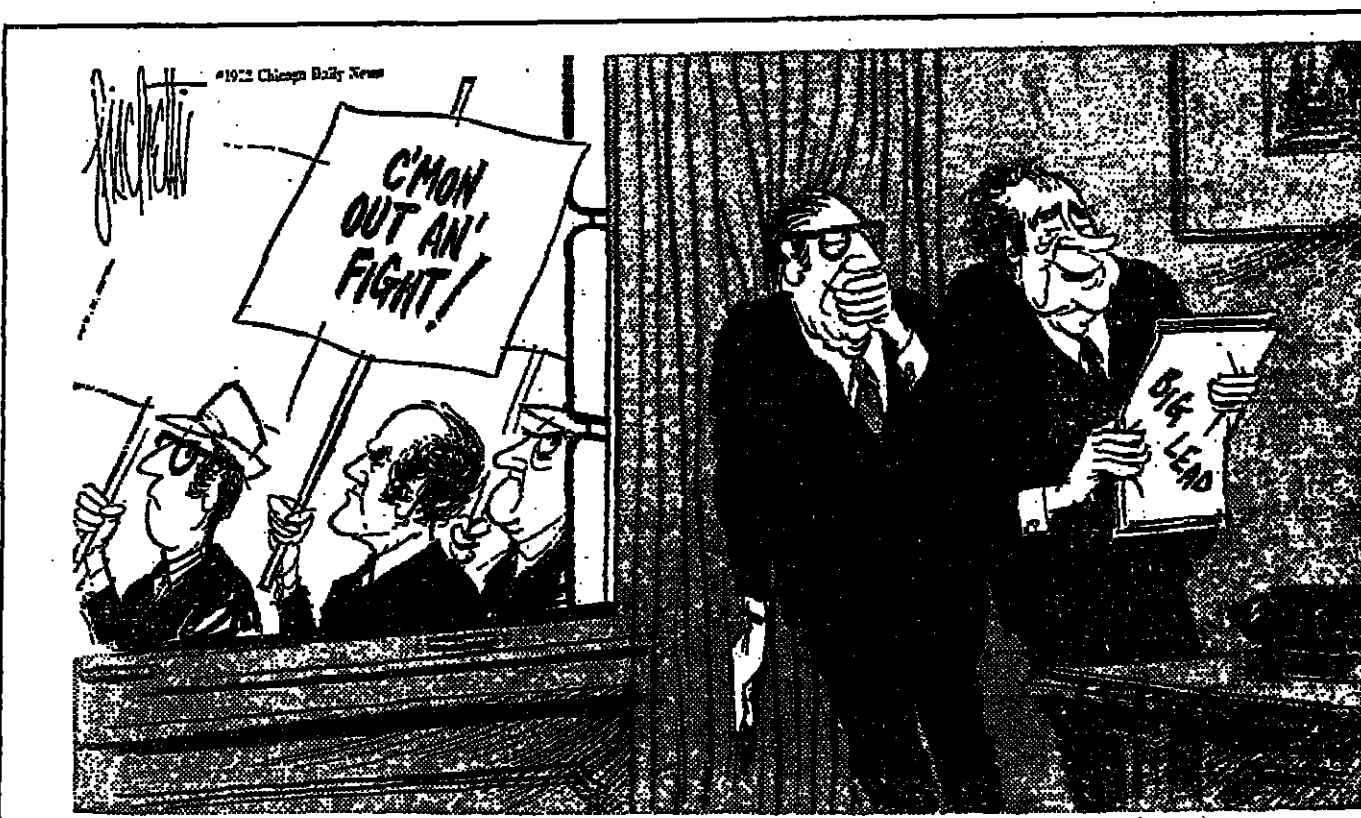
October 5, 1897

BERLIN—The International Chess Tournament concluded today. Charousek defeated Teichgraber in 47 moves and took the first prize. Walbrodt takes the second prize, Blackburne the third, Janowski the fourth and Burn the fifth, while Alapin, Schlechter and Marco divide the sixth and seventh prizes. A special prize of 100 marks for the best results against winners of prizes, was won by Shiffers.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1922

NEW YORK—The New York Giants won the first game of the 1922 World Series by beating the New York Yankees by a score of 3 to 2 before a packed house at the Polo Grounds. There were no home runs, this was a pitchers' and defensive game. These two elements, pitching and defense plus timely hitting by the Giants in the eighth inning, when they scored their three runs, were the dominating factors in this opening thriller.



I Told Them. They Wouldn't Have Nixon to Kick Around Anymore

## A Talk With Marcos on Using Martial Law

By Lee Lescaze

MANILA—President Ferdinand F. Marcos said that his martial law administration must succeed in starting a change of Filipinos' attitudes toward government and society.

"If we fail in this, then the whole exercise is futile," the president said during an interview granted this week.

The Philippine leader described himself as having been powerless before martial law to institute reforms or to handle the nation's problems of law and order, largely because he had lost credibility.

Speaking of the violence and corruption that flourished here, the president said, "There was no authority to stop it, because they (the people) didn't believe in the president anymore."

### Blames Politicians

Marcos puts much of the blame on Filipino politicians. "When the president is Marcos the same duck, there is a tendency (for politicians) to move out on their own," the 55-year-old president said.

Politics has "always been our obsession," and politics had become a series of maneuvers all centering on who would be the next president, Marcos said. "Issues have never been too important here and this kind of politics is what has corrupted the whole society."

In the first 10 days of martial law, Marcos said, "we have neutralized the potential focal points of violence and criminality—other than the Communists."

Philippine soldiers have had firefights with elements of the Maoist New People's Army in five provinces since martial law was declared, but the president believes that his surprise proclamation enabled him to prevent any non-Communist groups from forming an armed opposition.

### 900 Detained

"It is possible that some of the warlords who were threatening the national government indirectly might have been impulsive enough to join (the Communists) in fighting the government," Marcos said.

About 900 people have been detained under martial law, 300 of them in the Manila area, Marcos said. All those on the arrest lists prepared in advance of martial law have been apprehended, he added.

"I have ordered the halt of arrests," Marcos said. "This week he also ordered the release of all clergymen who had been detained and he expects that more releases will follow soon."

"Some were detained to eliminate rallying points for violent opposition," Marcos said. "But most of them are detained because we have the goods on them." The latter group presumably will be brought to trial.

The president said he hopes martial law can be lifted before the end of his present term in January 1974. "It is my fervent prayer that long before then we will be able to dismantle this structure of government," the president said.

Although the breakdown of law and order was the primary factor in his decision to declare martial law, Marcos said he was also influenced by the economic crisis caused by the July flooding of central Luzon—the most damaging natural disaster in Philippine history. Marcos said the floods contributed to what he called "the frustration, helplessness and desperation" of his people.

"It's ridiculous to talk of moving forward when the fields are covered with silt," the president said. "And another typhoon could bring a new disaster."

Congress had not passed the reconstruction bill for the flooded areas and the government had only about \$75 million to spend on rehabilitation of the flood-damaged lands, Marcos estimated that was about 10 percent of the funds needed.

Getting the central Luzon area back to its pre-flood position still must take priority over the new

reforms announced under martial law, Marcos said.

Land reform and reform of the economy would have been as impossible as a crackdown on warlords without martial law, Marcos said. "People ask why I didn't do these things earlier," he said. "I didn't do them because I didn't have the power."

### Needs Time

The president recognizes that land reform and an industrial buildup to increase employment takes time. "Things like this don't show any fruits until after several years," Marcos said. But he believes that his martial law administration can make a start which will not be ignored in the years to come.

Like his belief that his government can initiate a change of social attitudes among Filipinos, this faith that economic reform can be irreversibly set in motion will only be proved—or disproved—as time passes.

"Politicians had no inclination to reform because it was not es-

sential for their re-election,"

Marcos said. Skeptics wonder if politicians will change their attitudes after a year or so of martial law or whether martial law might have to be prolonged to give Marcos's programs longer protection under his unchallenged rule.

Marcos is the most successful politician in Philippine history, having been the first man ever to win a second term as president.

Many of his opponents have charged that Marcos wants to remain in power after 1973 and that he has been maneuvering to get around the present constitutional restriction barring him a third term.

Marcos insists that he has no ambition to remain his country's ruler. He plans "to write, read and play golf" after his present term expires, Marcos said in this interview.

However, there are two avenues open to the president should he decide to put off his retirement from politics. A convention meeting to revise the constitution has

voted in favor of changing the Philippines to a parliamentary form of government and the convention defeated a provision aimed at Marcos that would have banned the president from becoming prime minister under the new system.

The president said, "I wish I could tell you what form of government we will have." He said he hopes that the convention will finish drafting the new constitution as quickly as possible and submit it to the required popular referendum.

The second avenue is to continue martial law, thereby postponing any new presidential election.

The president now believes, however, that his government can initiate changes that will permanently improve life for the Philippines' 37 million people.

In large part, Marcos thinks he will succeed because Filipinos will rally behind his programs. "Every time there has been a crisis, they (the people) have risen to the challenge," Marcos said.

## McGovern's Self-Analysis

By James Reston

BOSTON.—In his latest swing through the East, George McGovern has been giving three reasons for his poor showing against President Nixon in the popularity polls.

"First," he said, "a failure by me to communicate my real character and veracity to the voters. Second, a masterful political selling job by Mr. Nixon. And third, a possible inability by some of the press to bring the same critical examination to the two candidates."

This is at least a partial explanation of his plight, but there is probably an even more fundamental fourth reason, namely, that he has probably misjudged the mood of the country, and emerged as the champion of militant forces that want more change than the majority of the voters desire.

### Unable to Adapt

One of the main causes of personal anxiety in America today is that the people have not been able to adapt to the convulsive political, social, economic and moral changes of the last quarter century, and along comes George calling for more and faster change.

Also, he has allowed himself to be identified with the changes demanded by the militant blacks, the liberated young women, and the social and economic planners, who, regardless of the validity of many of their arguments for ending the war and providing more help for the very poor, are precisely the minorities the majority seems to fear the most.

This, I believe, is the heart of his problem. He based his campaign on the assumption that the American people were ready,

as they were 40 years ago, for another great surge of innovative reform of foreign and domestic policy, and while there is a powerful case to be made for such reforms, he has not made it very well, and the country is in a far more conservative anti-Negro, anti-welfare mood than he has believed.

No doubt his own three explanations have some merit. He has failed to communicate his "real character and veracity to the voters." He came through at first as a more radical character than he really is, and has trimmed and changed to meet the mounting criticism, only to find that in trying to placate the Democratic pros he has created doubt both among the pros and the young supporters who carried him to the nomination.

Also, he has some personality problems which have nothing to do with his character or veracity. He seems stronger and more believable in his trip here to Boston this week than he did in his first swing through New England several weeks ago, but somehow his voice, which is bland and monotonous, doesn't go with his words, which are increasingly accurate and strident.

There is undoubtedly something in his charge that the press has paid more attention to his internal political squabbling and switching than it has to Nixon's spectacular changes in both domestic and foreign policy, and his troubles within the Republican National Committee. And while McGovern retains a remarkable composure and even a kind of belief in the righteousness of his cause and the wisdom of the opposition, it is always hard to launch an effective attack on the character of a President in his charge that the press has paid more attention to his internal political squabbling and switching than it has to Nixon's spectacular changes in both domestic and foreign policy, and his troubles within the Republican National Committee.

McGovern had an enthusiastic reception in Boston this week and a mammoth crowd of 35,000 and 40,000 and this may, as the senator believes, indicate a turn in the campaign. But new tactics and firestorm talks are not likely to turn around an electorate which seems to have made up its mind, not that George McGovern is a man lacking in ability or character, but that he is crying for change a majority of the people don't like at a time when they're longing merely for a little calm and quiet.

JEFFERSON M. CARTER, Darmstadt, West Germany.

### Suggestion

I would suggest after reading "10 More Letter-Bombs Intercepted by Israelis" (Herald, Sept. 23), that Menachem Begin, with his new found respectability, head the UN debate on terrorism. His expertise is unsurpassed.

A. P. DAVID, Beirut.

### Letters

#### On the Mound

David S. Broder's metaphor "Richard Nixon is the Milt Pappas of American politics" (Herald, Sept. 21), in his column, is the most incisive discovery of this campaign year. It is indeed the year of the journeyman. May I offer Gen. McGovern as the "Sam McDowell" of American politics—lots of natural talent, lacks control, and apparently a non-winner.

WALTER F. WINNICK, Madrid.

#### All That Glitters

Regarding William F. Buckley's enthusiastic description of the U.S. Information Agency's exhibit in Russia, "Research and Development U.S.A." (Herald, Sept. 23), wouldn't it be more informative for exhibit director William Davis to flash another photograph at the awestruck Russian visitors along with the snapshot

## The Mounting Crisis Inside Soviet Union

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—I write in sheer ignorance of whether the President of the United States knows what has come in the way about conditions inside Russia. The press has been so untruthful on the rather surprising boldness of post-summit talk and the current edition of the week alludes to the agricultural crisis. But if the information in Russia is false, it is not to be believed, the crisis could be the internal one. It is the worst in the postwar history of the Soviet Union. And that the United States is unthinkingly committed to the tragic master stroke of the modern age: The rescue of Soviet government.

The first formal intimation of the Soviet condition came in the astonishing purchase of American wheat. Under the agreement, it was generally supposed that the Russians would order the shipment of wheat at regular intervals. Instead, the Russians asked on the wheat with the glutinous concentration of a starving man, totally upsetting the wheat market—indeed, driving up the price on the world market in such a way as to greatly embarrass the United States, which is now forced under regular subsidizing arrangements to compensate American farmers for differentials brought on by the U.S.-backed deal.

### Leningrad Report

A Russian, living in Leningrad has described in devastating detail the poor conditions in the immediate environs of Leningrad. Last June there were no lemons, no fruit except poor-quality cherries, no lettuce, no vegetables except shredded carrots, turnips and potatoes. No fresh milk in the state stores, no real butter. At a suburban store he was able early this summer to buy 10 eggs, a scrawny bunch of radishes, a few decrepit onions, a hunk of black bread, and a package of tea for 10 rubles. That is approximately one-tenth of the monthly salary of a Russian worker.

It is in order to disguise the hunger that 75 percent of Russia is now closed to tourists. And it is to disguise it that repression in general is so much in vogue. The KGB is everywhere active. Recently it incorporated the militia. It and the army exercise power, and they turn a socialist frequently with unbridled circumstances, to repression: brutal, senseless, unheavened.

### Stalin in Vogue

Stalin is very much in vogue, and the oppressors are virulent of the power their predecessors had as Stalin's agents. Ignorant or reckless of the fate most of their predecessors met. Above all they want to avoid facing the responsibility for the disastrous domestic situation. Their concern now is to keep the world from knowing what is going on, to blame the plight so visible to the peasants and workers on a plausible enemy, and to earn the hard currency to buy their way out of the crisis in the American market.

This, one insider notes, is the true reason for imposing the vicious emigration tax on the Jews. Not because they desire so much to punish the Jews or to save Soviet pride. But because they have coolly reckoned that Western Jews, mostly Americans, can be got to pay over the next period as much as \$500 million in ransom, and that one-half billion dollars is vitally necessary to feed Russia. That is why they continue to endure tourists—because they spend hard currency.

### Opportunity for U.S.

What might the United States do? According to one Russian, now is the historical opportunity, to impose conditions on the sale of wheat. Above all what is needed—no reason is freedom of movement. Freedom for the intellectuals, the artists, the poets, to move about, and to publish. The internal situation. The notion that it is just they who are oppressed in Russia is unfeeling towards those Russians, equally oppressed, who never wrote a line, nor read a book.

The haunting question is whether Richard Nixon, who if he does not have this information is bound to have it soon, will reason that the West is better off with the Kremlin leadership secure, never mind that convulsion in the Soviet Union could bring a better world and a dawn of liberty for the tormented Russian people.





Thomas Merrick, who has offered to buy the Colosseum.

## Rome Spurns \$1 Million Offer For Colosseum, Asks \$1 Billion

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP).—A Californian wants to buy the Colosseum for a million dollars. Rome's holding out for a billion—at least.

A real estate agent, Miss Fausta Vitelli, arrived here today from Laguna Beach, Calif., with a contract signed by Thomas Merrick and a check for \$10,000 as a down payment on the most majestic monument of imperial Rome.

Mr. Merrick offered to put up another million for repairs and restoration, then charge visitors an admission fee and split the take 50-50 with Rome's city administration, which is heavily in debt.

"This man's proposal cannot possibly be taken into consideration," the superintendent of antiquities, Giampaolo Carattoni, protested indignantly. "No fee will ever be charged for admission."

Then he added that anyway it might be several years before the jagged ruin could be made safe for visitors. It was closed as a precautionary measure a week ago.

Another official asserted the Californian "is one of those persons who think they can do anything with money."

"Besides, the Colosseum should be worth a billion dollars," he added. Some Rome newspapers opposed criticism of the Californian's offer. They said he at least had indicated a willingness to try to preserve what Italian authorities had let fall into perilous disrepair.

"Duty to Thank Him" "Any contempt is out of place," said the Communist-line Paese Sera. "We feel it is our duty to thank him and we would like to see the officials here thank him too. At least Merrick's gesture has helped underline the negligence of our authorities."

Miss Vitelli hinted that Mr. Merrick might go higher on the price. "He's willing to bargain," she said. "It's not love for archaeology which drives Merrick to try to buy the Colosseum, although he likes art. He sees a big deal in it."

It Messaggero carried a cartoon to show its interpretation. It has the Colosseum polished up and glittering with neon lights, a baseball diamond, supermarket, souvenir shops and ticket windows.

**Kahane Charges Due Friday; Bail Called Probable** TEL AVIV, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The police said today they have amassed enough evidence against Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League, for charges to be filed against him in connection with the attempt to ship weapons overseas for use against Arab guerrillas.

All of the evidence has been handed to the state's attorney, the police said, and Rabbi Kahane probably will be released from jail on bail after charges are filed Friday. There was no indication what the charges would be.

The police report came as a spokesman at JDL headquarters said he could not comment on what, if any, role Rabbi Kahane's group played in the bombing of a Palestinian bookstore in Paris. "That is all we can say—regretfully," he said.

Rabbi Kahane, 40, was arrested Sunday for questioning in the thwarted attempt to ship grenades, rifles and submachine guns to operatives in Europe for use in anti-guerrilla actions following recent attacks against Israelis. Although the rabbi was refusing to cooperate, the police said, they have new evidence about the smuggling attempt and doubt a JDL claim that other shipments got through to their destinations.

## Edith Irving Returns to Ibiza To Await Swiss Court's Call

IBIZA, Spain, Oct. 4 (UPI).—After eight months of interrogation and court proceedings, of serving a U.S. jail sentence and hiding away in Switzerland, Mrs. Edith Irving has returned to this artist colony island where her husband, author Clifford Irving, engineered the Howard Hughes book caper a year ago.

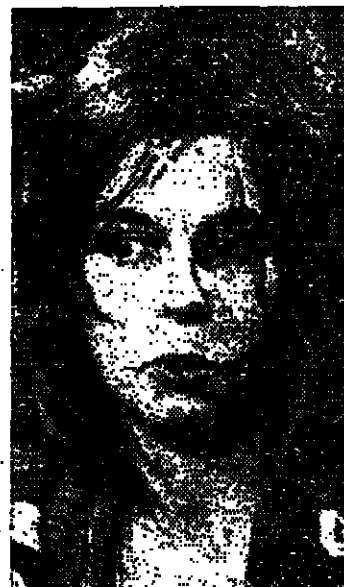
She flew to Ibiza from Zurich last night to await the beginning of her Swiss trial on charges of fraud and forgery. Swiss authorities allowed her to stay with friends here after she posted bail and promised to return whenever a Zurich district court orders her to show up for the trial.

Mrs. Irving was met at the airport by Ghislaine Suskind, wife of author Robert Suskind who, like Irving, is serving a jail sentence in the United States for a conviction growing out of their sensational literary hoax.

The two women, who had not seen each other since the Irvings left for New York eight months ago, drove off to the newly acquired Suskind home—an old farm near the fishing port of Santa Eulalia.

Friends said that Mrs. Irving left her two children with relatives in Switzerland. The friends said Mrs. Irving planned to visit the 300-year-old Moorish-style farmhouse where she and her husband used to live and work. She is an impressionist painter.

Shortly after their departure for the United States, the Spanish police searched the house and padlocked it. A court spokesman later said Irving had been ordered to appear before a magistrate on a suspected "offense against public health."



Edith Irving

The offense has never been more closely defined, and apparently the proceedings were stopped. The magistrate never followed up on his announced intention to have Irving extradited by the United States, and the padlocks were subsequently removed. The Irving farm has been put on sale for \$85,000 but no buyer has been found yet, the friends said.

## Met's Paintings an Issue in Italian Strike

By Paul Hofmann  
ROME, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Two paintings sold recently by New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art have been injected into the drive of 1.5 million Italian metal workers for a new nationwide contract.

The labor campaign is spearheaded by the 180,000 factory hands, mechanics and office workers of the giant Fiat motor company—and its president, Gianni Agnelli, was mentioned as a possible purchaser of the expensive masterpieces, a Van Gogh and a Rousseau.

Mr. Agnelli, one of Europe's leading industrialists and wealthiest men, denied on Sunday that he had bought the two paintings.

However, L'Unita, main organ of the Italian Communist party, ignored the disclaimer and in a virulent front-page note said yesterday that Mr. Agnelli was the only metal worker in Italy who need not worry about money.

While factory hands were struggling to earn a little more than the present "pittance," L'Unita said, "Mr. Agnelli takes away from them one and a half billion lire (\$24 million)—because that one and a half billion is theirs and not his—and goes to America over the weekend to do a little shopping, buy a little something."

Other Italian newspapers printed Mr. Agnelli's denial that he was in the market for the

Van Gogh and the Rousseau. After the salvo from the Communist party, it looks nevertheless pretty certain that the affair of the two paintings will come up again in the forthcoming labor-management negotiations in the auto industry and kindred enterprises.

The metal workers are the strongest group among the more

than 4 million wage earners—more than a fifth of Italy's entire labor force—whose three-year nationwide collective contracts must be renegotiated this autumn.

Another "Hot Autumn" A wave of strikes during the last few weeks heralded what may become another "hot autumn" like that of 1969 when labor conflicts were accompanied by political tension and violence.

Industrial management today asserts it is unable to grant many of labor's demands because the long stagnation through which Italy has been going since 1970 has severely squeezed profits. If an industrial leader such as Mr. Agnelli were found to have so much ready cash as to add masterpieces to his art collection, the union negotiators would have a persuasive argument.

Fiat Prime Target Fiat, Italy's No. 1 private employer and a key factor in its economic development, is a prime target of the labor strategy. Fiat workers have for three generations been regarded—and regard themselves—as the aristocracy of the Italian working class.

Mr. Agnelli, the 51-year-old grandson of Fiat's founder, has far-reaching interests. He is at home in New York and Detroit and recently visited the Soviet Union, where Fiat built a factory at Togliatti on the Volga that turns out more than 1,000 cars a day under license.

All 100 Aboard Killed In Soviet Plane Crash

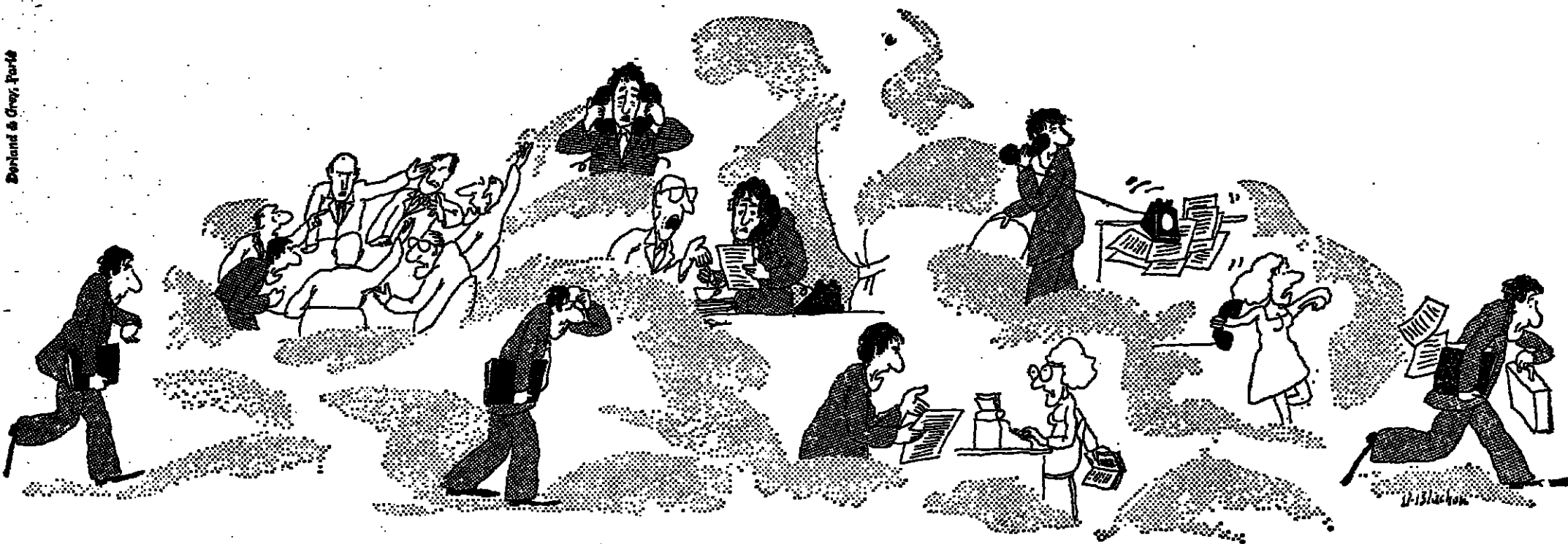
MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—All 100 passengers and crew were killed when a Soviet Ilyushin-18 airliner crashed and exploded Monday soon after taking off from the Black Sea resort of Sochi, Soviet sources said today.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told the U.S. Embassy, in answer to an enquiry, that no Americans were on board.

Soviet sources said that the pilot lost radio contact shortly after taking off on a flight to Moscow. The plane crashed on the shore 15 kilometers north of the airport and exploded, they said.

Mafia Suspects Held

PALERMO, Oct. 4 (AP).—Fourteen Mafia suspects were taken into custody by police last night in simultaneous raids on cities from the south coast of Sicily to the Italian Riviera.



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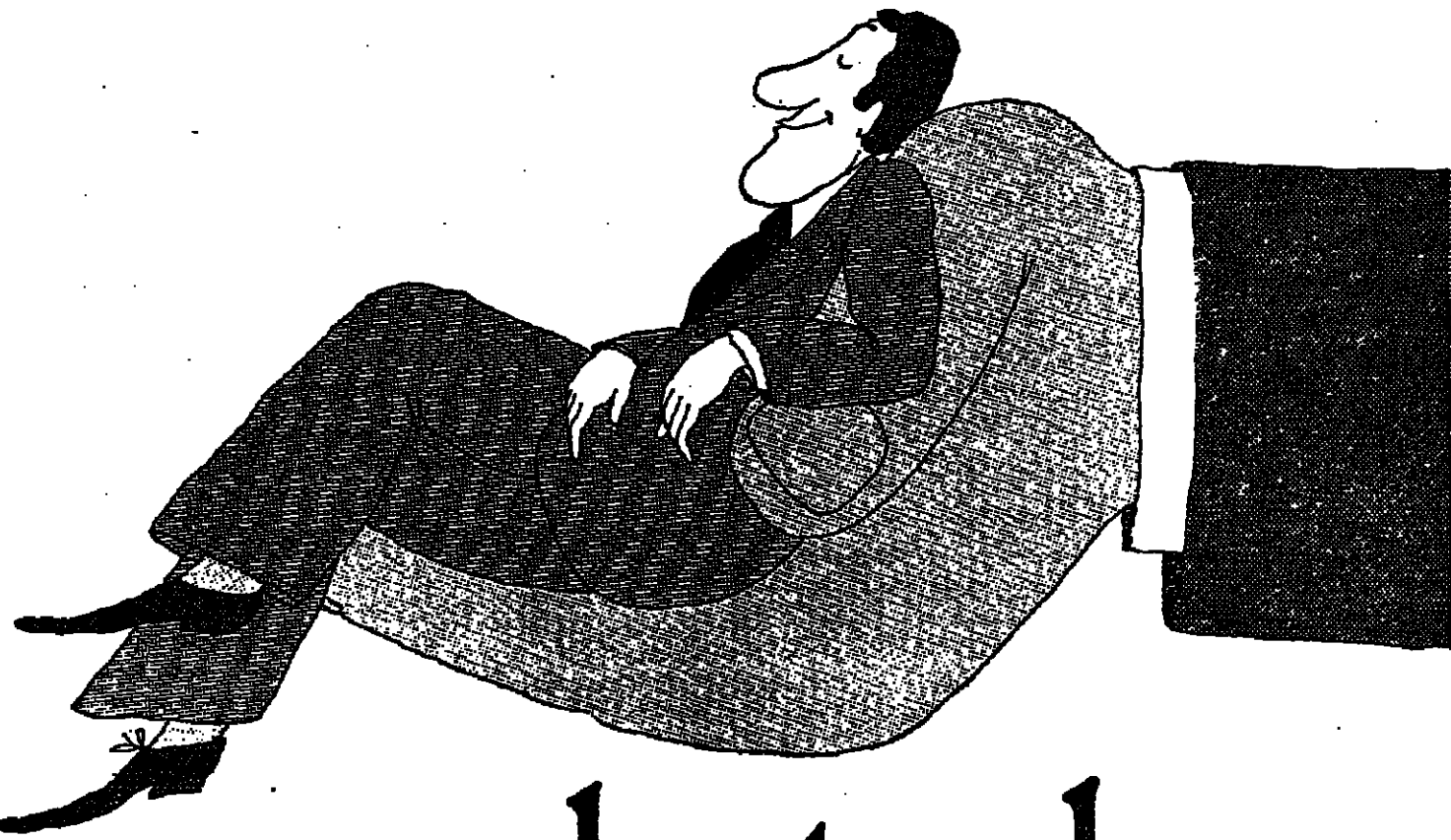
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## FASHION

### The Three Big Looks For Autumn

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The fall fashion chips are down. Three of the strongest trends are the blouson, angora knits and the slow but sure return of the dress. The blouson, a vaguely military, vaguely athletic garment, is way ahead in the fashion race. Cropped at the waist, it sits nicely on the new, wider pants and skirts. Its young look makes it a sure winner.

Paris streets are full of blousons; the range is endless—vinyl, suede, mohair, wool plaid, fur, fake fur, just name it. A pretty girl walked in Saint Germain des Pres the other day, looking like a huge powder puff. Her blouson was of circular rings of multi-colored marabou.

The newest ones, made of Borg fake fur, have a cuddly, teddy bear look. The coolest are of satin with names of American states appliquéd in the back. Designer Vicky Tiel puts blousons over black jersey jumpsuits.

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All her blousons have dolman sleeves. She even cut up her own two-year-old mink coat and got two blousons out of it. One is all mink, the other has knit sleeves. All the fashion boutiques have racks of them. Vog has a particularly wide selection. Some are of striped mohair and zip up the front. Others have ribbed bands around the armholes and look as if they had just stepped out of the Olympics. The light flannel ones, in bonbon colors, are longer, flare gently around the waist and look slightly dressier.

#### Crespin in Paris

Régine Crespin will give a recital of works by Brahms, Schumann, Debussy, Ravel and Duparc Oct. 6 at the Paris Opéra, opening a series of song recitals at the Opéra that will include Tadeusz Trzaskowski, Leonie Price, Teresa Berganza and Nicolai Gedda.

At Courrèges, the best seller is the 500-franc vinyl number with two huge stylized Cs. It comes in six different colors but the shop has already run out of black, white and red. The Dior boutique has pants and blousons of loden and satin. Marie Martine has deluxe, mink blousons trimmed with leather waistbands.

Angora sweaters have also hit the fashion headlines hard. Because angora comes from a single factory in France, many yarn shops are completely sold out—leaving knit-it-yourselfers out in the cold. Among the ready-to-wear angora knits, the Timwear collection, designed by Karl Lagerfeld, is outstanding. His sweaters are cut with a soft round neckline and his color combinations are a subtle play on pastels. Emmanuelle Khanh is another talented designer whose sweaters, with deep halving sleeves, have that new, wide-at-the-top sil-



Fur blouson combined with knit ribbing.

houette first introduced by Kenzo for Jap.

At Marie Martine, all the made-in-Italy angora sweaters went in a few days. The problem with angora is that it sheds. But Marcel Salem, owner of Marie Martine, claims that if you put an angora sweater into the refrigerator for 24 hours, it will stop shedding.

Finally, as much as women like pants (you can't beat them for comfort), they are now ready for dresses again. The black silk jersey dress is a new version of the old cocktail dress. English designer Jean Muir is fast making a niche for herself on the French market. Her much-copied dresses look like nothing on the racks. But once their understated elegance is pepped up with jewelry (ivory preferably), high heels and a touch of color (such as a marabou shawl), they look great. This dress revival means a return to the girly look and some designers, such as Vicky Tiel, are

going even further in their next spring and summer collections. Vicky, for one, is bringing back the crinoline.

## MUSIC IN FRANCE

### Orchestre de Paris Opens Season

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Opera is figuring heavily in the opening of the Paris music season, and not just at the Opéra. The Orchestre de Paris opened its season last night under Georg Solti with a concert performance of the final act of "Die Gotterdammerung" and later this month it will have Schoenberg's one-act "Erwartung."

Last night's splendid performance at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, with a cast that brought out any place else might envy, has consequences for the Paris Opéra too. Solti was beginning his last night and after the first of the year he will begin a kind of mutual tryout as musical adviser of the Opéra. If the association jells, it is tempting to wonder—after last night's performance—if the ill-fated "Ring" cycle that the Opéra began under Wieland Wagner might finally reach its conclusion.

This opening concert was an unusual one, as orchestral programming goes. Wagner is a concert favorite, but usually in bleeding bite amputated from their context and outfitted with concert endings. Siegfried's funeral march and the Immolation Scene are among the popular

victims of this approach, but last night they were gloriously in place as climax and summation.

And the orchestra, which has sometimes in its short life staggered under the weight of French musical prestige, was in good voice. Under Solti's vivid leadership it had the tonal weight for the Wagnerian climaxes coupled with a typically French leanness and transparency that allowed the voices to come through, even though the orchestra was on stage and not in an opera house pit. Aside from some tentative entries in the wind department and a somewhat anemic march chorus, everything was in order.

Helga Dernesch as Brünnhilde and Helge Brägg as Siegfried were perhaps light in vocal weight for some tastes, but the compensations were high for beauty, sensitive projection of the text and enough power when it counted. Wendy Fink was the richly sung Gutrune, Marti Talvela's powerful yet mellow bass made him an imposing Hagen and Frans Masera was a sensitive and sure Gunther. Helen Watts, Jane Berle and Christine Ede-Pierre (the latter two mainstays of the coloratura repertory in the Paris opera house) sang splendidly and projected the different personalities of the Rhine maiden trio.

The scenery was, of course, by Wagner.

## U.S. Chef Off to Olympics in Frankfurt

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK (UPI).—There he was in the galley of the aircraft carrier with 500 loaves of bread and 50 pineapple upside-down cakes in the oven when the alarm sounded, automatically sealing him off so a torpedo could not flood and sink the ship.

And there he stayed for four-and-a-half hot and airless hours of the torpedo alert—so hot and so airless that he passed out. When they finally came to rescue him, to carry him off to sick bay, what was Richard C. Blaisdell doing?

Moaning. "My bread," he cried weakly. "My cakes. Get the cakes."

At the time, Mr. Blaisdell was a commissary man aboard the USS Ticonderoga cruising the Tonkin Gulf in the early years of the Vietnam war. He was obviously a serious cook. So serious that he went on to better things: cakes that looked exactly like destroyers (with dry-lake smoke rising from their stacks) and the title of "official cake decorator of the Pacific fleet."

Such triumphs were to some extent predictable. He had already distinguished himself back home in Mossyrock, Wash., as something of a boy wonder. At age 9, he was making cookies, cakes, bread and cinnamon rolls. By the time he was 14, he had founded an all-boy baking club, which won prize after prize at county fairs.

Today, at 32 and dozens of cake-decorating prizes later, Mr. Blaisdell is chef decorator at the Waldorf, where he presides over a sweet-smelling fantasy world of spun-sugar fruits and marzipan flowers.

#### The Contest

Yet even that is not enough. This week in Frankfurt, Mr. Blaisdell, a member of an 11-man American team, is going for what to him is the cake-decorating Olympics gold medal—first place in decorative arts in the International Culinary Competition.

"I think I have a good chance," he said, "Americans usually do."

His entry, which took five months of 18-hour days to prepare, includes 27 displays. A fruit tree with paper-thin marzipan leaves and flowers stands in a rock garden. An elaborate temple wedding cake has individual packages of fruitcake inside.

A bouquet of marzipan roses, pansies, zinnias, hibiscus, orchids, daffodils and asters is formally arranged and very fragile atop the marzipan lid of a large, wide marzipan cookie bowl.

There are the more traditional confections. The judges, who will study entries from 26 nations starting tomorrow, are also in for a lesson in American pop culture.

Besides the seals of the 50 states in marzipan and the flowers of the 50 states in pulled sugar, Mr. Blaisdell is offering

Richard Blaisdell with his entries for contest.

UPI



figures of Laurel and Hardy in white chocolate, the American eagle and the Statue of Liberty in tallow, a dancing Mike Mouse in brown and white chocolate on a green chocolate base, and a life-size tallow and butter coloring bust of President Nixon. "They're all edible except the eagle, the Statue of Liberty and President Nixon," Mr. Blaisdell said. "That is because the eagle, the Statue of Liberty and President Nixon are a blend of wax melted candles and lamb sue." "I knew I'd get everything finished," Mr. Blaisdell said. "I really haven't had much sleep. The state seals alone took 300 hours to create, not counting the negotiations with state secretaries of state."

Only Connecticut and Massachusetts refused permission to reproduce their seals, forcing him to substitute their state flags. But Idaho and California were difficult to create. "All that exact lettering," he said. "Their scrolls, stars at little circles take forever."

The flowers, particularly life-size poppies, took forever too, and he broke his favorite grout orchid. Yet even a cident is sometimes pleasant.

"You're not supposed to be candy when you work with pulled sugar, but I love it. I nibbled chocolate all the time, was carving Mike Mouse. I gained 30 pounds."

#### Around the Paris Galleries

Takis, Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to Nov. 6. Marcel Duchamp calls Takis "the happy plowman of the magnetic fields," a convenient label. Takis does, in fact, work mostly with magnetic forces and the present show, of about 100 works, appears as an elegant blend of a highly sophisticated amusement park and a well illustrated science class. The visitor can sprinkle iron filings onto a surface beneath which powerful magnets have been placed, thus revealing the flower-like beauty of the invisible lines of force (remove your watch). Other works include large panels filled with dials and enormous, fluorescent, complicated lamps straight from the Mad Professor's lab. The most characteristic objects are simply metallic objects anchored to one wall and drawn to a magnet placed at the other end of the room.

Jacob Bill, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to Oct. 20.

Jacob Bill, 30, is the son of Max Bill, 66, architect, sculptor and painter cast in the Bauhaus mold. The painter son follows his father's restless footsteps playing quarter-tone chromatic scales. The resulting canvases are eye-teasers in which the rather strong colors always seem to want to seep out of the severe limits imposed upon them.

Bitran, Galerie Arié, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Oct. 28.

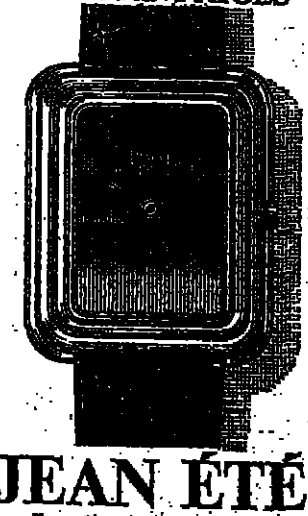
This single piece by Terry Fox refers to a symbol of the 50 states and to that of bread. A large round loaf is laid on a floor near the entrance and the piece a solemnly derived from the powerful symbolic implications one cannot help using to bread. This sort of piece is rather like the proverbial Spanish inn in which you find whatever you happen to need along with you.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

#### New German Theater

A series of first performances and new productions of operas and plays, instead of a gala opening, is scheduled for the new 60 million municipal theater at Darmstadt, West Germany, this month. Performances scheduled in the larger of the two auditoriums are a new production of "Fidelio" (Oct. 6); the first performance of a commissioned play, "Der Menschenfeind," a "Heinrich Heine" play by Wolfgang Dehnbach based on Möller's "Die Misanthropie" (Oct. 14), and a ballet evening of three works by Gerhard Bohner (Oct. 20). In addition, Benjamin Britten will conduct a performance of his own "War Requiem" on Oct. 29. The small house will open with another commissioned play, "Stühnen Tod" (Stühnen's Death) by Gertum Salvatore (Oct. 7), the first German performance of a play by Syd Chastell, billed here as "Im Schloss der Familie" (Oct. 8), a production of "Goodbye, Mr. Toots" (Oct. 17) and an evening of pieces of the late Munich comedian Karl Valentin (Oct. 28).

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Nov	73	47.35	h	March '73	47.35	h
Dec	73	47.35	h	May '73	47.35	h
Silver:	Dec. 178.00, Jan. '73	120.70				
Feb. '73	122.50			Jan. '73	124.50	
Mar. '73	124.75			Sept. '73	125.00	
Aug. '73	124.75			Dec. '73	121.50	
Oct. '73	124.75			Jan. '74	122.50	
SILVER						
Oct	179.25	179.25	177.70	179.00	177.40	
Dec	150.25	149.10	149.10	179.00	177.90	
Feb	162.90	163.40	161.20	179.00	177.90	
Apr	164.70	164.70	162.50	179.00	177.90	
Jun	166.10	167.10	165.50	179.00	177.90	
Aug	165.90	167.40	166.70	179.00	177.90	
Oct	171.40	171.40	171.10	171.60	171.60	
LIVE CATTLE						
Oct	36.72	37.00	36.80	37.00	36.50	
Dec	37.70	37.80	37.70	37.80	37.70	
Feb	37.70	37.80	37.70	37.80	37.70	
Apr	37.70	37.80	37.70	37.80	37.70	
Jun	37.45	37.67	37.20	37.67	37.45	
Aug	37.65	37.65	37.20	37.65	37.65	
SHELL EGGS						
Oct	29.30	29.45	29.25	29.30	29.10	
Nov	29.25	29.40	29.10	29.35	29.35	
Dec	29.15	29.30	29.00	29.30	29.30	
Jan	29.05	29.20	28.85	29.30	29.30	
Feb	28.95	29.10	28.80	29.30	29.30	
Mar	28.85	29.00	28.70	29.30	29.30	
Apr	28.75	28.90	28.60	29.30	29.30	
May	28.65	28.80	28.50	29.30	29.30	
Jun	28.55	28.70	28.40	29.30	29.30	
Jul	28.45	28.60	28.30	29.30	29.30	
Aug	28.35	28.50	28.20	29.30	29.30	
Sept	28.25	28.40	28.10	29.30	29.30	
Oct	28.15	28.30	28.00	29.30	29.30	
Nov	28.05	28.20	27.90	29.30	29.30	
Dec	27.95	28.10	27.80	29.30	29.30	
Jan	27.85	28.00	27.70	29.30	29.30	
Feb	27.75	27.90	27.60	29.30	29.30	
Mar	27.65	27.80	27.50	29.30	29.30	
Apr	27.55	27.70	27.40	29.30	29.30	
May	27.45	27.60	27.30	29.30	29.30	
Jun	27.35	27.50	27.20	29.30	29.30	
Jul	27.25	27.40	27.10	29.30	29.30	
Aug	27.15	27.30	27.00	29.30	29.30	
Sept	27.05	27.20	26.90	29.30	29.30	
Oct	26.95	27.10	26.80	29.30	29.30	
Nov	26.85	27.00	26.70	29.30	29.30	
Dec	26.75	26.90	26.60	29.30	29.30	
Jan	26.65	26.80	26.50	29.30	29.30	
Feb	26.55	26.70	26.40	29.30	29.30	
Mar	26.45	26.60	26.30	29.30	29.30	
Apr	26.35	26.50	26.20	29.30	29.30	
May	26.25	26.40	26.10	29.30	29.30	
Jun	26.15	26.30	26.00	29.30	29.30	
Jul	26.05	26.20	25.90	29.30	29.30	
Aug	25.95	26.10	25.80	29.30	29.30	
Sept	25.85	26.00	25.70	29.30	29.30	
Oct	25.75	25.90	25.60	29.30	29.30	
Nov	25.65	25.80	25.50	29.30	29.30	
Dec	25.55	25.70	25.40	29.30	29.30	
Jan	25.45	25.60	25.30	29.30	29.30	
Feb	25.35	25.50	25.20	29.30	29.30	
Mar	25.25	25.40	25.10	29.30	29.30	
Apr	25.15	25.30	25.00	29.30	29.30	
May	25.05	25.20	24.90	29.30	29.30	
Jun	24.95	25.10	24.80	29.30	29.30	
Jul	24.85	25.00	24.70	29.30	29.30	
Aug	24.75	24.90	24.60	29.30	29.30	
Sept	24.65	24.80	24.50	29.30	29.30	
Oct	24.55	24.70	24.40	29.30	29.30	
Nov	24.45	24.60	24.30	29.30	29.30	
Dec	24.35	24.50	24.20	29.30	29.30	
Jan	24.25	24.40	24.10	29.30	29.30	
Feb	24.15	24.30	24.00	29.30	29.30	
Mar	24.05	24.20	23.90	29.30	29.30	
Apr	23.95	24.10	23.80	29.30	29.30	
May	23.85	24.00	23.70	29.30	29.30	
Jun	23.75	23.90	23.60	29.30	29.30	
Jul	23.65	23.80	23.50	29.30	29.30	
Aug	23.55	23.70	23.40	29.30	29.30	
Sept	23.45	23.60	23.30	29.30	29.30	
Oct	23.35	23.50	23.20	29.30	29.30	
Nov	23.25	23.40	23.10	29.30	29.30	
Dec	23.15	23.30	23.00	29.30	29.30	
Jan	23.05	23.20	22.90	29.30	29.30	
Feb	22.95	23.10	22.80	29.30	29.30	
Mar	22.85	23.00	22.70	29.30	29.30	
Apr	22.75	22.90	22.60	29.30	29.30	
May	22.65	22.80	22.50	29.30	29.30	
Jun	22.55	22.70	22.40	29.30	29.30	
Jul	22.45	22.60	22.30	29.30	29.30	
Aug	22.35	22.50	22.20	29.30	29.30	
Sept	22.25	22.40	22.10	29.30	29.30	
Oct	22.15	22.30	22.00	29.30	29.30	
Nov	22.05	22.20	21.90	29.30	29.30	
Dec	21.95	22.10	21.80	29.30	29.30	
Jan	21.85	22.00	21.70	29.30	29.30	
Feb	21.75	21.90	21.60	29.30	29.30	
Mar	21.65	21.80	21.50	29.30	29.30	
Apr	21.55	21.70	21.40	29.30	29.30	
May	21.45	21.60	21.30	29.30	29.30	
Jun	21.35	21.50	21.20	29.30	29.30	
Jul	21.25	21.40	21.10	29.30	29.30	
Aug	21.15	21.30	21.00	29.30	29.30	
Sept	21.05	21.20	20.90	29.30	29.30	
Oct	20.95	21.10	20.80	29.30	29.30	
Nov	20.85	21.00	20.70	29.30	29.30	
Dec	20.75	20.90	20.60	29.30	29.30	
Jan	20.65	20.80	20.50	29.30	29.30	
Feb	20.55	20.70	20.40	29.30	29.30	
Mar	20.45	20.60	20.30	29.30	29.30	
Apr	20.35	20.50	20.20	29.30	29.30	
May	20.25	20.40	20.10	29.30	29.30	
Jun	20.15	20.30	20.00	29.30	29.30	
Jul	20.05	20.20	19.90	29.30	29.30	
Aug	19.95	20.10	19.80	29.30	29.30	
Sept	19.85	20.00	19.70	29.30	29.30	
Oct	19.75	19.90	19.60	29.30	29.30	
Nov	19.65	19.80	19.50	29.30	29.30	
Dec	19.55	19.70	19.40	29.30	29.30	
Jan	19.45	19.60	19.30	29.30	29.30	
Feb	19.35	19.50	19.20	29.30	29.30	
Mar	19.25	19.40	19.10	29.30	29.30	
Apr	19.15	19.30	19.00	29.30	29.30	
May	19.05	19.20	18.90	29.30	29.30	
Jun	18.95	19.10	18.80	29.30	29.30	
Jul	18.85	19.00	18.70	29.30	29.30	
Aug	18.75	18.90	18.60	29.30	29.30	
Sept	18.65	18.80	18.50	29.30	29.30	
Oct	18.55	18.70	18.40	29.30	29.30	
Nov	18.45	18.60	18.30	29.30	29.30	
Dec	18.35	18.50	18.20	29.30	29.30	
Jan	18.25	18.40	18.10	29.30	29.30	
Feb	18.15	18.30	18.00	29.30	29.30	
Mar	18.05	18.20	17.90	29.30	29.30	
Apr	17.95	18.10	17.80	29.30	29.30	
May	17.85	18.00	17.70	29.30	29.30	
Jun	17.75	17.90	17.60	29.30	29.30	
Jul	17.65	17.80	17.50	29.30	29.30	
Aug	17.55	17.70	17.40	29.30	29.30	
Sept	17.45	17.60	17.30	29.30	29.30	
Oct	17.35	17.50	17.20	29.30	29.30	
Nov	17.25	17.40	17.10	29.30	29.30	
Dec	17.15	17.30	17.00	29.30	29.30	
Jan	17.05	17.20	16.90	29.30	29.30	
Feb	16.95	17.10	16.80	29.30	29.30	
Mar	16.85	17.00	16.70	29.30	29.30	
Apr	16.75	16.90	16.60	29.30	29.30	
May	16.65	16.80	16.50	29.30	29.30	
Jun	16.55	16.70	16.40	29.30	29.30	
Jul	16.45	16.60	16.30	29.30	29.30	
Aug	16.35	16.50	16.20	29.30	29.30	
Sept	16.25	16.40	16.10	29.30	29.30	
Oct	16.15	16.30	16.00	29.30	29.30	
Nov	16.05	16.20	15.90	29.30	29.30	
Dec	15.95	16.10	15.80	29.30	29.30	
Jan	15.85	16.00	15.70	29.30	29.30	
Feb	15.75	15.90	15.60	29.30	29.30	
Mar	15.65	15.80	15.50	29.30	29.30	
Apr	15.55	15.70	15.40	29.30	29.30	
May	15.45	15.60	15.30	29.30	29.30	
Jun	15.35	15.50	15.20	29.30	29.30	
Jul	15.25	15.40	15.10	29.30	29.30	
Aug	15.15	15.30	15.00	29.30	29.30	
Sept	15.05	15.20	14.90	29.30	29.30	
Oct	14.95	15.10	14.80	29.30	29.30	
Nov	14.85	15.00	14.70	29.30	29.30	
Dec	14.75	14.90	14.60	29.30	29.30	
Jan	14.65	14.80	14.50	29.30	29.30	
Feb	14.55	14.70	14.40	29.30	29.30	
Mar	14.45	14.60	14.30	29.30	29.30	
Apr	14.35	14.50	14.20	29.30	29.30	
May	14.25	14.40	14.10	29.30	29.30	
Jun	14.15	14.30	14.00	29.30	29.30	
Jul	14.05	14.20	13.90	29.30	29.30	
Aug	13.95	14.10	13.80	29.30	29.30	
Sept	13.85	14.00	13.70	29.30	29.30	
Oct	13.75	13.90	13.60	29.30	29.30	
Nov	13.65	13.80	13.50	29.30	29.30	
Dec	13.55	13.70	13.40	29.30	29.30	
Jan	13.45	13.60	13.30	29.30	29.30	
Feb	13.35	13.50	13.20	29.30	29.30	
Mar	13.25	13.40	13.10	29.30	29.30	
Apr	13.15	13.30	13.00	29.30	29.30	
May	13.05	13.20	12.90	29.30	29.30	
Jun	12.95	13.10	12.80	29.30	29.30	
Jul	12.85	13.00	12.70	29.30	29.30	
Aug	12.75	12.90	12.60	29.30	29.30	
Sept	12.65	12.80	12.50	29.30	29.30	
Oct	12.55	12.70	12.40	29.30	29.30	
Nov	12.45	12.60	12.30	29.30	29.30	
Dec	12.35	12.50	12.20	29.30	29.30	
Jan	12.25	12.40	12.10	29.30	29.30	

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	Chg.
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 4, 1972

High Low Last Chg.					High Low Last Chg.					High Low Last Chg.					High Low Last Chg.				
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4

## Tokyo Stocks

Oct. 4, 1972

Price					Price					Price					Price				
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4

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Paris

London

Zurich

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

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Kidder, Peabody & Co.

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European Gold Markets

Oct. 4, 1972

London

Zurich

Paris

U.S. dollars per ounce

Eurodollars

Oct. 4, 1972

1 Day

3 Months

6 Months

1 Year

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Smith, Barney & Co.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Deza Witter & Co.

October, 1972

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Brussels

Milan

Düsseldorf

Paris

London

Zurich

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

duPont Gloire Forgan

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

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Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Deza Witter & Co.

October, 1972

European Gold Markets

Oct. 4, 1972

London

Zurich

Paris

U.S. dollars per ounce

Eurodollars

Oct. 4, 1972

1 Day

3 Months

6 Months

1 Year

as long as available

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Closing prices on Oct. 4, 1972

Amsterdam

Brussels

Milan

Düsseldorf

Paris

London

Zurich

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

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duPont Gloire Forgan

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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co.

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October, 1972

European Gold Markets

Oct. 4, 1972

London

Zurich

Paris

U.S. dollars per ounce

Eurodollars

Oct. 4, 1972

1 Day

3 Months

6 Months

1 Year

as long as available

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Midday Indicated Prices

Amsterdam

Brussels

Milan

Düsseldorf

Paris

London

Zurich

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

duPont Gloire Forgan

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Deza Witter & Co.

October, 1972

European Gold Markets

Oct. 4, 1972

London

Zurich

Paris

U.S. dollars per ounce

Eurodollars

Oct. 4, 1972

1 Day

3 Months

6 Months

1 Year

as long as available

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Net	1972	Stocks	Sis.	Net	8 1/2	5	Robin Ind	72	6	5 1/2	5	1 1/2
China	High Low	High Low	High Low	China	7 1/4	1 1/4	Rockway JO	8	8	12 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2
					7	2 1/4	Rockwell Cmp	45	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	2

[illegible]The logo for British Leyland, featuring a stylized 'L' inside a circle, with the word 'BRITISH' above and 'LEYLAND' below.

**French Francs 100,000,000**  
**7 1/2 % Bonds due 1987**

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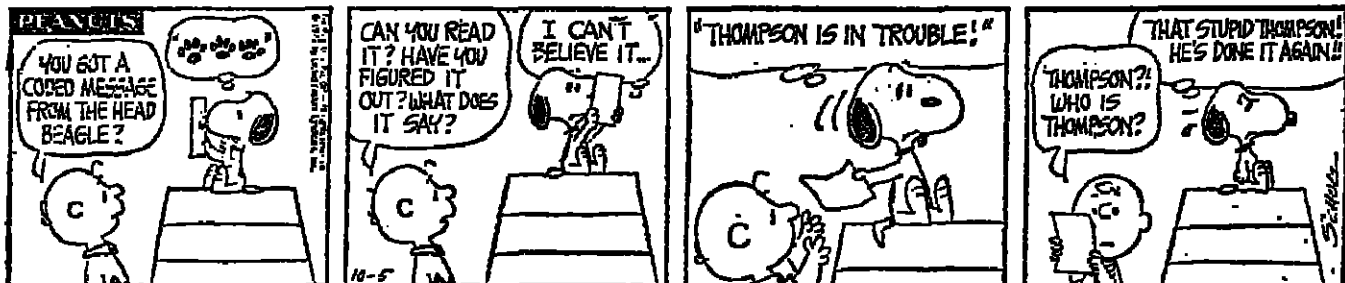


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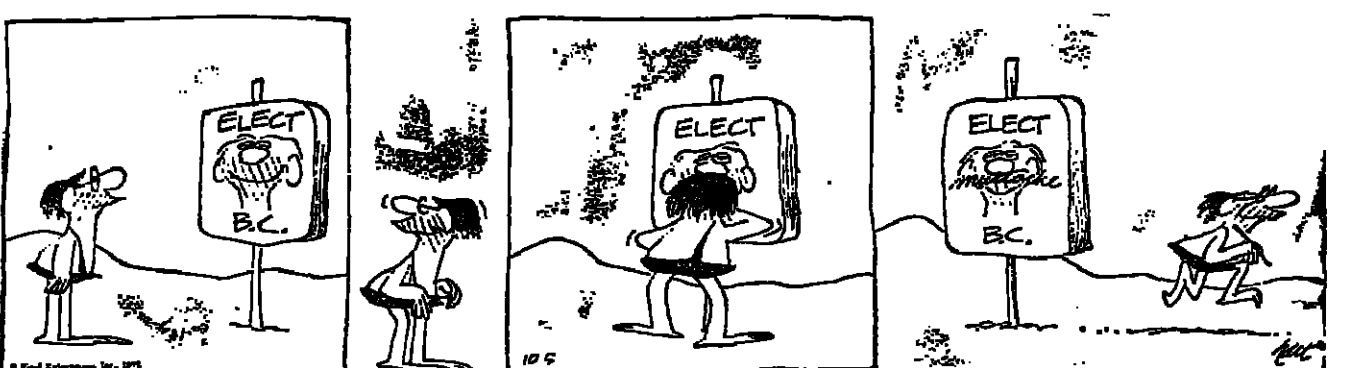
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PEANUTS



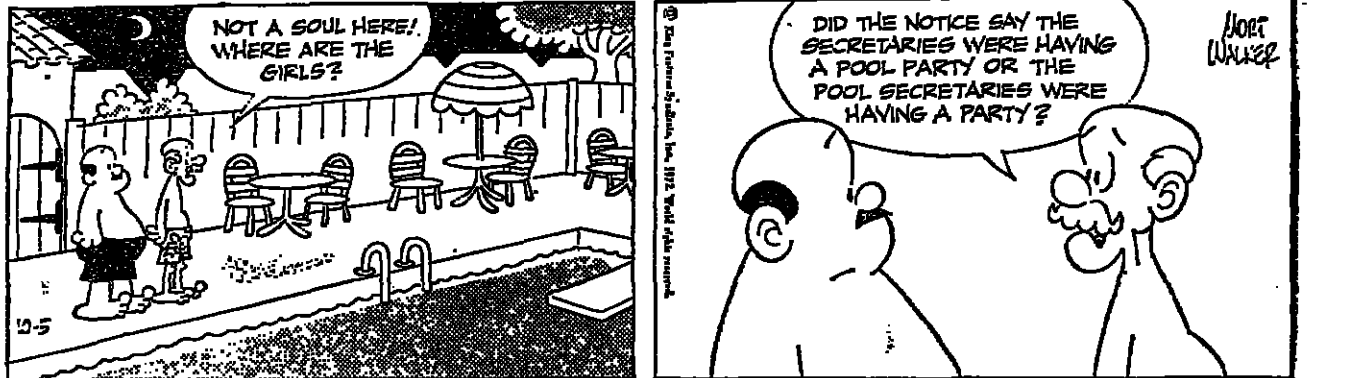
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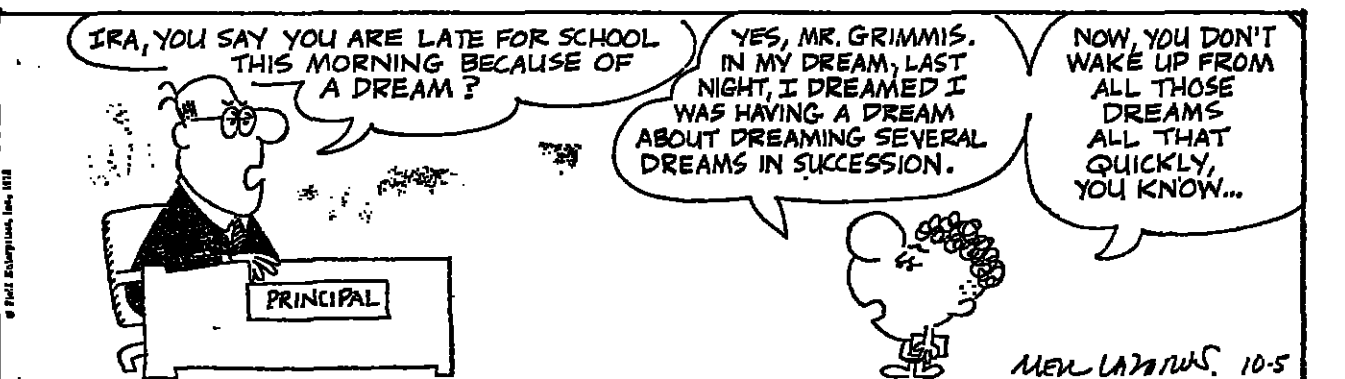
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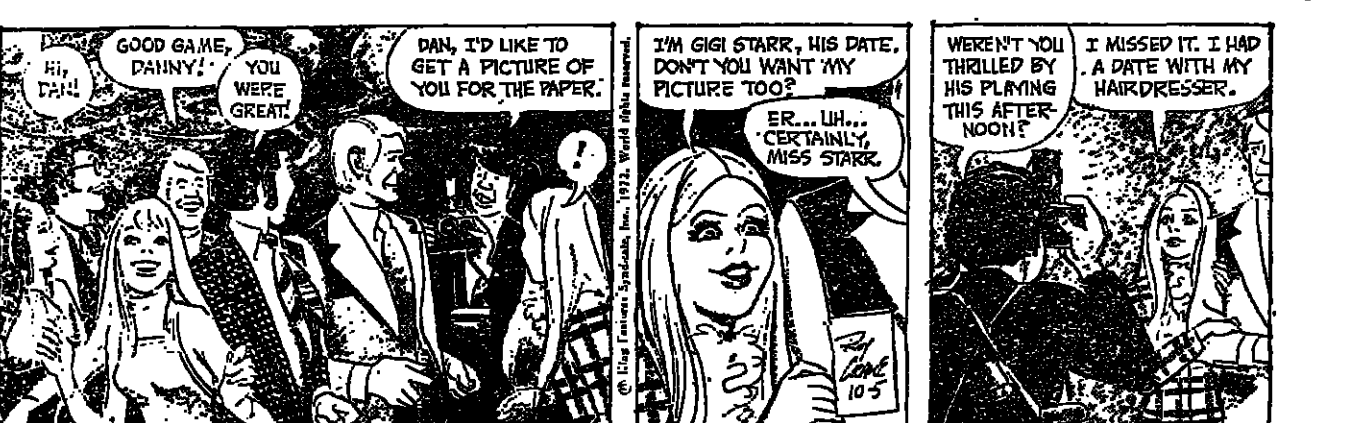
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



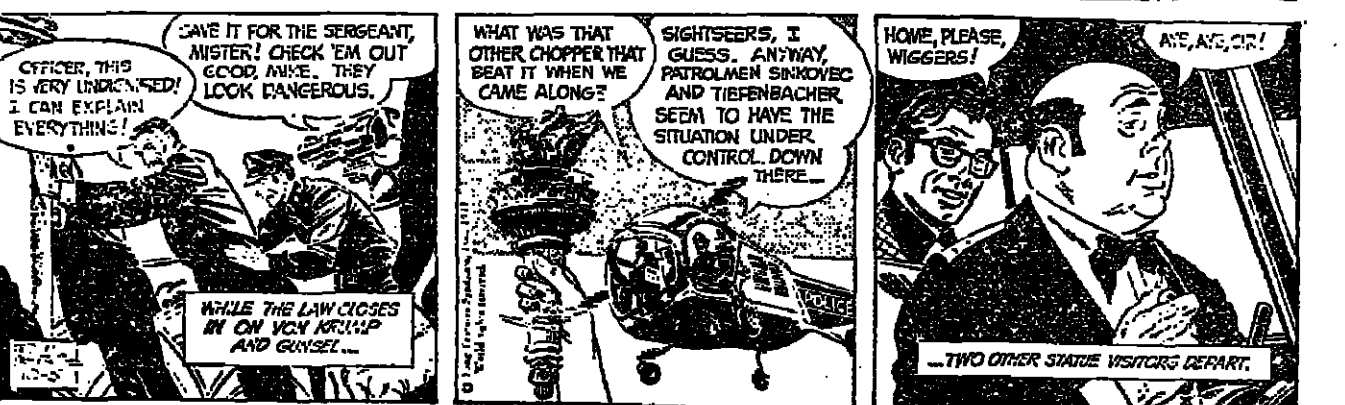
REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal West produced a defensive coup to beat an "unbreakable" contract. East as dealer opened two hearts, a weak two-bid, and West raised to four hearts hoping to keep the opponents from uncovering their probable spade fit. However, North was an aggressive player and suspected what West was up to. He doubled for take-out, and South was able to bid four spades. Although North-South have only 20 high-card points between them, four spades is a reasonable contract. In principle, South needs the diamond finesse and even breaks in the black suits to win. As it happens the diamond finesse does win, and the black suits both break three-two, so it would seem that South had an easy road to 10 tricks. He would have done it but for the fact that West after winning the first trick with the heart king shifted cunningly to the club nine.

NORTH  
♠ QJ104  
♥ 7  
♦ AQJ83  
♣ 843

EAST (D)  
♠ A83  
♥ QJ10864  
♦ 75  
♣ Q7

SOUTH  
♠ K785  
♥ 32  
♦ 42  
♣ AK1085

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:  
East South West North  
2♥ Pass 4♥ Dbl.  
Pass 4♠ Pass Pass  
Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	A	I	Z	E	T	A	P	E	S	A	N	G	S
R	O	B	O	T	E	M	I	E	S	E	R	I	E	S
A	L	L	O	Y	R	A	I	P	I	A	R	E	S	E
B	E	E	M	A	R	I	L	I	N	F	A	C	E	S
L	O	R	I	K	E	E	L	E	E	S	E	S	E	S
R	E	V	E	N	G	E	G	R	A	I	D	E	S	E
S	P	O	N	S	O	R	O	S	I	C	I	N	E	S
V	I	L	L	E	N	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E
R	E	T	R	O	M	E	I	N	F	I	L	I	T	E
A	L	S	A	U	P	E	S	T	I	A	H	E	S	E
S	T	R	A	T	O	H	A	I	R	O	A	I	P	E
S	E	R	G	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E
A	L	O	E	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E
V	A	N	I	S	S	A	I	G	S	G	R	O	P	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ACEEP

HAFFC

TONPHY

LAVOAW

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VIPER MADLY OCELOT DINGHY

Answer: What an unemployed film star is - A MOVIE IDLE

BOOKS

THE DREAM AND THE DEAL  
The Federal Writers' Project, 1935-1943  
By Jerre Mangione. Illustrated. 416 pps. Little, Brown. \$12.95  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It was a great crippled cross-eyed onewinged goony bird—the Federal Writers' Project. Or so it appears to be when Jerre Mangione introduces us to it as it was settling down on its deathbed in 1939. A great crippled bird getting its neck wrung by the Dies Committee because it appeared to be the most vulnerable animal in the New Deal menagerie... A cross-eyed bird with its right-claw helplessly getting chewed off by New York City revolutionaries... A most unlikely bird to begin with—simply because the Federal Government couldn't, on the one hand, pay writers to eschew their personal opinions and still expect them to be writers; and it couldn't, on the other hand, pay writers to say whatever they wanted to, and survive as the Federal Government. ("We believe that [the books produced by the Federal Writers' Project] contain far less personal bias than is usually found in books dealing with the American scene," wrote the project's director, Henry G. Algernon, in defense of his pet in 1939—as if a book's lack of personal bias were something to be proud of.)

And a great crippled cross-eyed onewinged goony bird is what Jerre Mangione, who was the project's national coordinating editor and is now a professor of English literature at the University of Pennsylvania, could easily have made of "The Dream and the Deal," his history of "The Federal Writers' Project, 1935-1943." For the whole story entails the piecing together of an odd assortment of politics and literature.

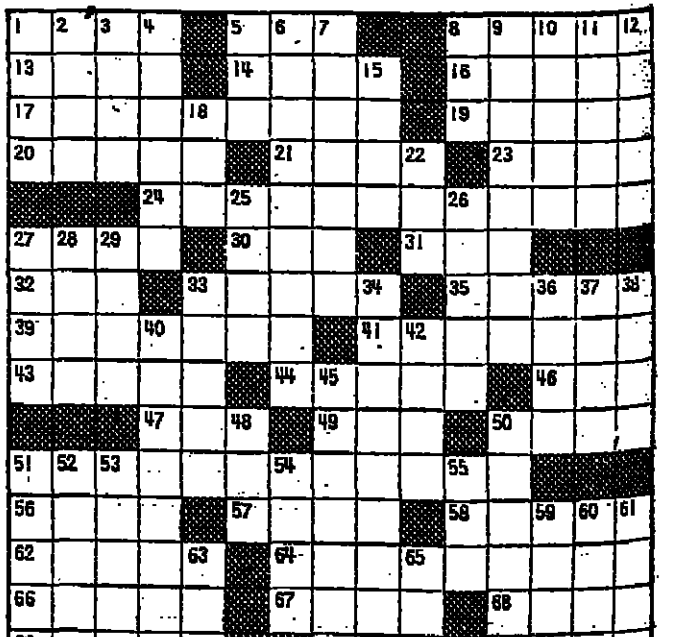
There is, for instance, the story of how the project was first conceived, and there are the biographies of the men and women who were chosen to lead it. There is the history of how the project was organized in the 48 states and there are the myriad tactics that were dreamed up to bleed it. There are the writers who worked on it: 36-year-old John Cheever, playing touch football in Washington and feeling he had betrayed his anti-New Deal family by signing on with it; project or young Saul Bellow, compiling lists of magazines; Chicago's Newberry Library and envying his friend Isaac Rosenfeld for having the more interesting task of describing the city's pigeon races. There are the non-writers who worked for it: rumor had it according to Bernard DeVoto, that in one state office a toilet overflowed one day and four journeymen plumbers on the editorial staff volunteered to fix it.

There are the published works that came out of the project (about 1,000 books and pamphlets, at a cost of \$27,000 for each item, if you overlook what the project saved the country in relief expenses). There are the unpublished works that came out of the project (about 1,000 books and pamphlets, at a cost of \$27,000 for each item, if you overlook what the project saved the country in relief expenses). There are the unpublished works that came out of the project (about 1,000 books and pamphlets, at a cost of \$27,000 for each item, if you overlook what the project saved the country in relief expenses).

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- 1 Queries
  - 5 100 pounds: Abbr.
  - 8 Perfume
  - 13 Harbor sight
  - 14 Town in Mysore
  - 16 Lead role
  - 17 Turnpike installations
  - 19 Small dogs, for short
  - 20 Shaw
  - 21 Loathe
  - 23 Did a banking job
  - 24 Components
  - 27 Easy stride
  - 30 Consumed
  - 31 Anecdotes
  - 32 African tribe
  - 33 Sudden move
  - 35 Coarse fiber
  - 39 Traces
  - 41 Hall fixture
  - 42 Dog in Cadiz
  - 44 Mournful music
  - 46 Adjective suffix
  - 47 Long period
  - 48 Recent Prefix
  - 50 Petty bribes
  - 51 Philadelphia hall
  - 56 Average
- DOWN
- 1 Movie dog
  - 2 Toots of cafe note
  - 3 Skirt of sorts
  - 4 — the main brace
  - 5 Civil War initials
  - 6 Weather the storm
  - 7 Host
  - 8 Viper
  - 9 To say
  - 10 Captured
  - 11 Regarding
  - 12 Relaxes
  - 15 Italian wine district
  - 18 Earth: Prefix
  - 22 Airport-board abbr.
  - 25 Alliance
  - 26 Being together
  - 27 Child's speed
  - 28 Woodwind
  - 29 Decant
  - 33 Ice-cream unit
  - 34 Triple
  - 36 String group
  - 37 Bound
  - 38 Slippery ones
  - 40 Makes a shenanigan
  - 42 Contest in early Greece
  - 45 Where to stay on a rainy day
  - 48 As good as
  - 50 Confirmed
  - 51 — We Trust
  - 52 Miss Shearer
  - 53 Deplete
  - 54 — contended
  - 55 Diminutive suffix
  - 59 Work over
  - 60 Canter or gallop
  - 61 Tritons
  - 63 Compass point
  - 65 Procedure: Abbr.





# Kaline's Single Sends Tigers to Eastern Crown

By Murray Chass

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Al Kaline, the grand old master of the Detroit Tigers, broke up a 1-1 tie with a run-scoring single off Luis Tiant in the seventh inning last night and sent Detroit to the American League pennant playoff against Oakland.

Kaline's single, his 23rd hit in 44 times at bat, highlighted a two-run rally that sparked a Tigers to a 3-1 victory over the Red Sox, ended the hectic Eastern vision race on the next-to-last day of the season and ignited a game mob scene on the field many of the meek Detroiters.

The victory, their fifth straight, gave the Tigers a 1 1/2-game lead over Boston with only today's game to be played.

If the Red Sox had won, that game would have decided the Eastern title for four teams.

But the Tigers won and now have a chance for their first pennant since 1968, a year which they concluded by beating the St. Louis Cardinals in the World Series. The rest-of-five playoff begins in Oakland Saturday.

Tiant Loses

To become the first team other than the Baltimore Orioles to win the Eastern title in the four years of the Eastern Division, the Tigers had to beat Tiant, a 31-year-old Cuban who smokes \$1

cigars and wears a Fu Manchu mustache even though he doesn't like it because it itches too much.

Tiant had been the best pitcher in the league since Aug. 1, compiling an 11-1 won-lost record, including six shutouts, and a 1.09 earned-run average in those two months. But the Tigers had their own two-month wonder in Woodie Fryman, a 32-year-old left-hander whom they acquired from Philadelphia Aug. 2.

Fryman allowed only four hits before needing relief help from Carlton Fisk in the eighth inning and wound up with his 10th victory against three defeats.

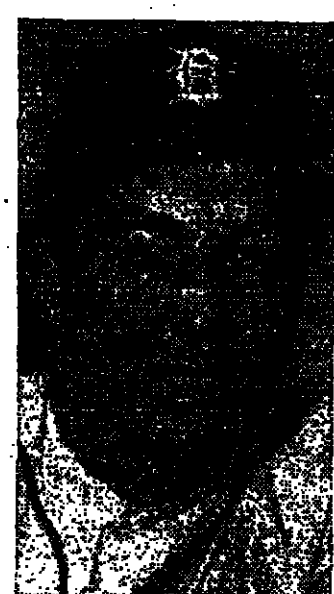
Seibach, a 24-year-old right-hander, entered the game with two out and Carl Yastrzemski at second on a single and a wild pitch.

Carlton Fisk, the rookie catcher, smashed a line drive that appeared to be headed toward left field for a hit, but third baseman Aurelio Rodriguez, second only to Brooks Robinson in fielding, dived to his left and snared the ball for the third out.

Quick Finish

Then, in the ninth, Seibach secured his team-high 14th save and the title by striking out Dwight Evans and Cecil Cooper and retiring Ben Oglive on a high fly to Kaline in right field.

As soon as the ball touched Kaline's glove, John Hand, the Tiger clubhouse man, brought out



Al Kaline



Woodie Fryman

... pair of Tiger heroes

the first of eight cases of chilled champagne, and thousands in the crowd of 54,079 poured over fences and onto the field.

The man they wanted to get to most was Kaline, the 37-year-old Tiger who has raised his average to .313 with his 11-game hitting spree. Many of those 22 hits have been important, but the most important one last night came in the seventh inning.

Dick McAuliffe, whose error on an attempted force play at second base in the first inning gave the Red Sox their only run, started the rally with a one-out double. Kaline went to a 1-ball, 2-strike count against Tiant and then lined a single to left that brought McAuliffe racing home with the tie-breaking run.

The hit also knocked Tiant out of a game for only the second

time in 13 starts since Aug. 1. Bill Lee relieved Tiant, and Duke Sims hit a slow roller to third base that went for a single and sent Kaline from second to third.

Norm Cash next tried to bring Kaline in with a squeeze bunt, but the ball bounced foul as Kaline crossed the plate. Cash then hit a bouncer past the mound and Yastrzemski raced over, hoping to grab the ball and throw to the plate. But the first baseman dropped the ball for an error and the Tigers led, 3-1.

While Horton struck out and Sims was out at the plate trying to score on Northrup's single, but the disastrous damage, as far as the Red Sox were concerned, had been done.

Tiant had shut out the Tigers on four singles until the sixth. But Cash led off that inning with a walk, Horton sacrificed him to second and Northrup singled him home.

Sitting Catch

In the previous inning, Evans, the rookie left fielder, saved two runs by catching Sims' fly while lying on his back. Evans had misjudged the ball and in trying to go back, slipped and fell on his back. But he stretched out his left arm as far as it would go and the ball dropped in for the stunning third out.

After Tommy Harper raced home from second base in the first inning, when McCaulliffe dropped Ed Brinkman's throw, Fryman retired nine straight batters and then continued to stymie the Red Sox, who were trying for their first title since they beat out the Tigers and Twins for the 1967 pennant.

The only consolation the Red Sox received was the league earned-run-average title that Tiant won. Because the last Detroit run was unearned, Tiant finished with a mark of 1.908 to 1.917 for Gaylord Perry of Cleveland.

But that title won't take the Red Sox to Oakland for the playoffs. Detroit's title will.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	56	58	.493	—
Chicago	58	55	.511	—
New York	52	72	.419	1 1/2
St. Louis	74	47	.612	—
Montreal	70	45	.609	—
Philadelphia	58	57	.507	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	54	59	.479	—
Houston	54	58	.483	—
Los Angeles	50	70	.417	1 1/2
Atlanta	70	43	.616	—
San Francisco	68	45	.602	—
San Diego	54	54	.500	2 1/2

Tuesday's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

Wednesday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

Thursday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

Friday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

Saturday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

Sunday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

Monday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

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	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
New York 5, Montreal 2.				
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Philadelphia 11, Chicago 1.				
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Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 3.				
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3.				
San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.				

## Palmer to Go Shopping for Paris Golf Title

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—With a title help from the Champs-Elysees and Paris's chic boutiques, golf in France is becoming in vogue.

The first two weeks in October, the past, have been vacation time for American golfers. There are no major events on the U.S. tour. But while most traveling in look forward to two weeks of golf, golfers, apparently, are in-eligible travelers. It's not that they're going somewhere for nothing.

The thrills of shopping, and the sights of Paris had something to do with luring some famous golfers to Paris this week for the 1972 Lannec golf tournament which opens tomorrow. "That is the only chance," said Georges Guigou, head of the committee for the Promotion of Golf in France, in a half-joking manner.

Prize money in the tournament, \$34,000, with \$15,000 for the winner, a sum which equals first prize money in most events in the inflationary American golf

tour. But while Arnold Palmer, and fellow-Americans Tommy Aaron, Tommy Weiskopf and Doug Sanders put of the greens of Saint-Nom-la-Breche golf course in a west Paris suburb, another group of golfing fortune hunters will be in Tokyo at the same time for a \$30,000 tournament. First place in the Lannec means \$85,000. The Japanese sponsors refer to their extravaganzas as the richest golf tournaments in the world.

All eight golfers in the Paris invitation event will share in the winnings, with the last-place finisher receiving \$1,000. They will also all have a car and chauffeur at their disposal, a suite at a luxury hotel, and Paris cooking. That does not count the guarantee they probably receive for coming to Paris and helping to promote golf. Palmer, the champion of the world, is the only one who has won the Claret Cup, head of the committee for the Promotion of Golf in France, in a half-joking manner.

Palmer ignored the shops and the Eiffel Tower, and the Champs-Elysees today and spent the day on the practice course.

chiping and putting and driving with the determination that has made him the No. 1 salesman of golf in the world. Any way, this is his third straight year in Paris.

Palmer said that the organizers of the Tokyo tournament had contacted him, but Palmer declined. "I'm the defending champion here," Palmer said, and once the 72-hole tournament opens tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m., Arnie will have his French army. That's the way it's been in the past.

When Palmer came to Paris in 1970 for the first Lannec tournament, there were 22,000 registered golfers in France. Today there are 28,000. "It takes a while for minds to change," said Maurice d'Algue. "It will take a long time. Ten years maybe," he said about the promotion of golf in France.

And in order to make that move, France, of course, must lure American golfers because "the French think that the Americans are the best in the world. And rightly so."

Besides the four Americans, there are four "foreign" entrants—Angel Gallardo of Spain, Donald Swains of Belgium, France's Jean Garalde and Gary Player, a South African who plays as well as anyone else on the American tour.

The world's No. 1 golfer, Jack Nicklaus, does not have the travel nor shopping bug and has promised to take it easy at home for the rest of the year.

Lee Trevino, another great golfer, is in Japan. Reportedly, he was set to come to France for the Lannec event. Tokyo, evidently, is not a bad city for shopping either, especially when it's for money.

NEWCASTLE, England, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Former U.S. and British Open champion Tony Jacklin triumphed over a record crowd with a seven-under-par 65 today to take the first-round lead in the £15,000 (\$37,500) Dunlop Masters golf tournament.

Jacklin had six birdies and an eagle on the 6,644-yard Gosforth Park course, but wound up with only a one-stroke edge. Tournament of Champions winner Bobby Mitchell of the United States, and Englishman Guy Hunt returned 68s in the chase for the £2,000 (\$5,000) first prize.

Jacklin's lead is a pinch-hit home run in the eighth inning to give Philadelphia a season-ending 2-1 victory over the Cubs in Chicago.

Chicago's Billy Williams had a triple in three at bats and won the National League batting title with a .333 average.

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Marty Pate won his 17th game on the last day of the season as the Boston Red Sox snatched a five-game Detroit Tigers winning streak with a 4-1 triumph today over the American League East Division champions.

Both teams played mostly rookies and the victory left Boston finish a half-game behind Detroit. Both teams finished with 10 losses as the Tigers played an extra game because of the players' strike which delayed the start of the season.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Deron Johnson hit a pinch-hit home run in the eighth inning to give Philadelphia a season-ending 2-1 victory over the Cubs in Chicago.

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